PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.
CATTO'S WHISKY.
WILL BE FOR SALE AT
THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT BAR
ON THE GROUNDS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,943—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL OMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	16th Aug.
M. L. MARSEILLA	6011	G. W. Cockman	22nd "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	29th "
M. L. EGYPT	7012	J. R. Landon	5th Sept.
*ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	12th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5281	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Cuspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

THURSDAY.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT" 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 21st Aug., 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	19th Aug. 1903
* † NIPPON		6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND		6,046	23rd Aug. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 14th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 8,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 25th August (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quilimane, and Mozambique.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

S. S. "CHILKA," 2,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 22nd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.
For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 13th August, 1903.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Aug. 1903.
D. BALDUINO	4,639	O. Canepa	15th Sept. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BERTH.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 900	Rs. 550	Rs. 150
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1903.
CAPRI	6,030	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 240.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Glogner	29th August.
S. S. BUNDESRATH	2,035	Ahrens	2nd Sept.
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Winicker	15th Sept.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 6th August, 1903.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.
INSPECTION INVITED.
TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

		Rs	a.
30 lbs.	Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	0
3 1-lb. tins	Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins	do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—
SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.

Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.

SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.
CATTO'S WHISKY.
THIS FAVOURITE WHISKY HAS BEEN SPECIALLY SELECTED AND WILL BE SERVED AT
THE PARISIAN RESTAURANT BAR
ON THE GROUNDS.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS: Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of bad blood, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No rooter is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effective means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression or spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., &c., particularly observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. N. Sole Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of "A, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZANCHA, The Extraordinary Blood," see Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

Beauty

FOR keeping the SKIN COOL, preventing and curing Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Freckles Insect Bites, Wrinkles, Sore Eyes, Rashes, etc. there is nothing as harmless or as efficacious as "ICILMA NATURAL WATER." Sold by Army and Navy Stores, Bombay and Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, 17TH AUGUST.

THE SPARKLING MUSICAL COMEDY

"THE FRENCH MAID"

Miss ALICE WADE (late of Doyle D'Carte's Company)

As "SUZETTE" .....The French Maid.

(First appearance in Bombay.)

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1

Seats may be Reserved at SOUNDY & CO.

W. FLEMING VALLANCE,
Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 5 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

WANTED a good DRAFTSMAN and ESTIMATOR, for temporary employment for three months at Kirkee. Apply sending Copies of Testimonials and stating pay to

THE COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
Poona District, Poona.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 25th August, 1903, for the "EXTENTION of the CURRENCY BUILDING," Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 70,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., LD., OF LONDON.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company and are prepared to accept FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS at Tariff Rates.

W. CROWDER & Co.,

Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th August, 1903, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

24th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 35 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 895 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1903 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1903, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done,—Dated this 11th day of August, 1903.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

RE: THE FIRMS OF MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIKH ADAM & CO., AND ABDOOL HOOSEIN HEPTOOLA & CO.

REFERRING to the notices appearing in the local papers under the Signature of Messrs. Little and Co, Attorneys for Messrs. HEPTOOLA NOORUDDIN Notice is hereby given that the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORUDDIN is not the only partner in the aforesaid Firms and that he is not the only person authorised to sign Cheques and Documents of the partnership. Our Clients, Mr. NOORUDDIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA (as Administrator of the late Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased), are also the partners in the said Firms, and that the respective Shares of each of our said Clients is double the Share of the said Mr. HEPTOOLA NOORUDDIN. That Mr. Noorudin Shaikh Adam has been introduced into the Firm as a partner in the place of his father, the late Mr. Shaikh Adam Noorudin, deceased, since the death of the said deceased which took place on the 4th March, 1901, and that our Client, Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla has been representing and managing the business of the said Firms in the interests of his late uncle Mr. Heptoola Salebhoy deceased as partner of the said Firm ever since the death of the said Heptoola Salebhoy which took place in the year 1879. That our Client, Mr. Noorooddin Shaikh Adam, has been solely managing the Firm of Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co, and that the Cheques and Documents in connection with the said Firm have all been signed by him invariably. That in various suits and proceedings taken in the Bombay Small Causes Court and the Bombay High Court since 1901, for and against the said Firm of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola, & Co. our Clients, the said Mr. Noorooddin Shaikh Adam and Mr. Salebhoy Habibulla have always been made party Plaintiff or party Defendants as members of the said Firms of Messrs. Heptoola Shaikh Adam & Co. and Abdool Hoosein Heptoola & Co. and proceedings to which their signatures were necessary have been signed by them with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorooddin. Notice is therefore hereby given to the Public that any one dealing or transacting with the said Mr. Heptoola Noorooddin or paying him any monies in connection with the partnership business without the written consent of our Clients, Messrs. Noorooddin Shaikh Adam and Salebhoy Habibulla, will do so at his own risk and peril.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Mr. NOORUDDIN SHAIKH ADAM and Mr. SALEBHOY HABIBULLA.

14, K Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 10th August, 1903.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 17th August, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 11th August, 1903.

NOTICE.

MAHABLESHWAR CLUB.

BY kind permission the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Mahableshwar Club will be held at the POONA GYMKHANA CLUB, on TUESDAY, the 15th September, 1903, at 8 A.M.

W. W. BAILLIE,
Honorary Secretary, Mahableshwar Club.

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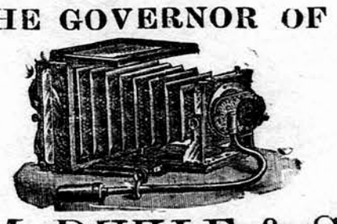

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombasa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 9,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CRED

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT BAPTY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th inst, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Munroop Ladha and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor. Ore Huston Ali Mcosajee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 2355-2357, New No. 10120, old survey Nos. 1910, 2912, and New Survey Nos. 2725, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 742, street Nos. 3-25, containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage, and the property of Ebrahim Abdool Kycom, on the West by the property of Abdool Hossain Tyaball, on the North by the first Kamathipoora Street, and on the South by the said Bapty Road,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned,

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, No. 1, Block, G. I. P. R. Quarters, next to the Co-Operative Store, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, Ebonized Boudoir Cottage piano, large cooking stove, ice box, Singers sewing machine, linolium carpet, bicycle, lamps, iron safe, table ornaments, flower pots, etc., the property of A. W. MALFIGGINI, Esq.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, bedstead, almyra, dining, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, cupboards, coin cabinet, Singer's hand sewing machine in working order with accessories, Brussels carpets, railway rugs.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mr Joseph Domingo, consisting of a few articles of furniture, glassware, crockery, cooking pots, boxes, clothing, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

3 brand new gent's bicycles.
1 gent's quadrant bicycle with brake and free wheel.
1 light second-hand victoria,
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 strong-built double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Venetians, Fancy Suiting, Tennis Flannels, Scotch Tweeds, Black Lustres, Serge, &c.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen cloth just landed ex, P. S. "Peninsular," consisting of—

All wool superior mixture coloured venetians, super black and blue diagonal venetians and jubilee coatings, fancy coloured suiting flannels, white tennis serge and fancy striped flannels Scotch tweeds, fancy coloured whipcord and vecuna coatings, coloured homespun, fancy striped and check suiting worsteds, Shepherd's check suiting, coloured knitted and venetian coatings, black silk mixed lustres, black and blue twill and military serge melton, &c.

The pieces which are from 3 to 20 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers and will be on view three days before sale.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the second floor of Whiteaway and Laidlaw's buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best platedware, crockery and glassware, nearly new Rosewood cottage piano by Rose and Co., English ice box, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, table ornaments, wind-proof lamps, etc., the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the furniture and effects of the late Bai Navajbai, widow of the late Mr. Muncherji Palonji Writer, consisting of—

Blackwood and teakwood household furniture, iron safe, silk and cotton garments, gold and silver jewellery, silver and copper coins, samples of platedware, crockery and glassware, glass door show cupboards, sample tables, copper brass and german silver utensils, etc.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle,
1 grey arab quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GUNBOW STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Bachoobai, widow of Mr. Sorabji Hormasji Batliwala, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage or tenement hereditaments thereon, situate at Nanabhoy Homanji Street, now known as Gunbow Street in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 117 Square yards or thereabouts, but according to the Bill of the Collector of Land Revenue 123 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, fronting the said Gunbow Street on the south side thereof, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 178, new No. 5174, old survey No. 709 and 710, and new survey No. 2961, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes and taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1777, Street No. 5, Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the north by the Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Edulji Palonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by a Sweeper's passage, and on or towards the west by the property secondly hereinafter described, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY—All that piece of parcel or fuzadari land or ground, with the messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate at Gunbow Street aforesaid in the City of Bombay fronting the said Gunbow Street, on the south side thereof, containing by admeasurement 76 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal rates and taxes under Ward A, Ward No. 1114, Street No. 49, Pitha Street, and No. 1-3 Gunbow Street, and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the north by the said Gunbow Street, on or towards the south by the property of Edulji Palonji Batliwala, on or towards the east by the property firstly hereinbefore described and on or towards the west by the Pitha Street, which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors, at their office, No. 89, Meadow Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY WARI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, chillies in bags, cotton in bales, cotton in dcorss, waste paper in docras, loose grain in heaps, husk in bags, empty casks and others miscellaneous articles, &c.

Bangalore to Victoria Terminus, invoice No 4 of 21-1-1903—
1 bale waste wool out of 5 bales waste wool.
Mcurkela to Wari Bunder, invoice No 5 of 18-5-1903.—
74 bags tilseed.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUTTONS, Needles, Knives, Padlocks, Soaps, Slates, Cash Boxes, Tapes, Wool, Steel Pens, Spectacles' Playing Cards, Tinware, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C. and in re Essoofally Ebrahim Galeiwa'a, an Insolvent. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th August, 1903, at 2-30 p.m., at No. 210, Bangry Bazar, in Abdul Rahiman Street, consisting of a quantity of pocket knives, iron padlocks, key rings, cash boxes, brass eyelets, tea strainers, hooks and eyes, thimbles, needles, thread, zefir wool, tapes, bradings, night caps, playing cards, metal, fancy and assorted buttons, button fastners, spectacles, spectacle cases, eye protectors, combs, brushes, white and mirror, pocket purses, tin mirrors and fancy boxes, tin spoons, trays, syringes, I. B. tents, feeding bottles cake soaps of sorts, cases of slates, pens, pencils, inkstands, steel pens, holders, pen wipers, metal tin and wooden whistles, rattles, trumpets, toy watches, mouth harmonicas marbles, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th August, 1903.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-3.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
3, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN,
LONDON, W. C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	91 1/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97f 3/4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent, Indian Sterling Loan	107 1/2	=	do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 7/8	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	25 3/8	=	+ 1-16
2 months hence	25 3/16	=	+ 1/16
Spot in New York	51 3/4	=	unchanged
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 15	=	+ 1 2
Berlin "	20 36	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4 8 5 1/4	=	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 3/4 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 1-4 pr ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 pr ct	=	+ 1 8
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	=	+ 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/4 pr ct	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/2 pr ct	=	do

Sugar German granulated 1st marks, 10 1-8 Aug.-Sept. steady.

Linseed Bold, 37 1-2. Aug.-Sept. Sellers = + 1 1-2d, Tone quieter.

Arrivals.—Steamers Agapanthus, Tirol.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 500,000.

Rs. 29,30 000 were allotted to Calcutta,
" 15,16,000 do. Bombay.
" 2,00,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 46,80,000, at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 20 p. ct,
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 3,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" Nil. do. Bombay.
" " " Madras.

Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 20 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 59,50,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot. 6'84 +12. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports nil. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'48	5'84	5'44	5'33
+11	+3	+2	+1
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
5'32	5'28	5'32	5'27
+2	+2	+2	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	Nil	
Do. last year	2,000	bales
Exports to Great Britain	Nil	
Do. do Continent	6,000	
Mid-Uplands	12'5	unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	9'74	+ 3
Do. do. March	9'74	+ 2

In New Orleans—

Spot	12 5/8	unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	10'6	+ 13
Do. do. December	9'39	+ 1
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 12th August 1903 :—

Cotton	2,682 bales.
Wheat	11,751 cwts.
Linseed	1,458 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	3,710 "
Gingellyseed	170 "
Poppyseed	3,020 "
Groundnuts	Nil "
Castorseed	1,674 "
Rice	8,052 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	Nil

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13,

EXCHANGE—TONE steady.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 5-16d.
French France 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	132
Shanghai 30 do do	182
Japan 30 do do	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98'11
1st Settlement	98'8

Money Market, Tone easy,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	18th June	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	2nd July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	2nd "	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd "	4	do.

SEED—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	8	0
Rapeseed.—Tone firm.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	13	6
Yellow Guzerat Ready	5	12	0
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	7	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	2I	0	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Passi 91 per cent.	Rs.	29	12
Club, No. 135	"	29	4
Hard, Red	"	23	0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone quiet but steady.

Estimated sales ..... 6,000 Bales

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6'52	5'57
×4	×3

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'46	5'35	5'31	5'30	5'29
+2	+2	+2	+2	+2

March-April
5 29
+2

COTTON.—The local market for ready Cotton is steady, and there is rather more doing for export. Mills are also buying more freely, and holders are becoming firmer with the better enquiry. In New Crop there is very little doing, but rates are steadier, and we quote Good M. G. Broach Rs. 224 and fully Good Bengals Rs. 178 4.

Messrs. Govindji Madhowjee and Co., have sold 3,700 Bird's Ejrd's Navigation Coal, August to December shipment, at Rs. 10-12 per ton.

THE "Globe" reproduces a paragraph published in 1837 stating that "the editor of the 'Eilbote,' a paper published at Munich, offers to receive subscriptions for his periodical at the rate of six Ballons of beer per annum!"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. ½, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

GILLHAM—August 5, at Windlesham, Surrey, John Gillham, aged 81. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—August 4, at Umballa, the wife of W B F Davidson, Esq. The Black Watch, of a daughter.
REED—August 8, at Sewan, Saran, the wife of Lindsay Reed, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUFF—MURRAY—August 6, at the M E Church, Madras, by the Rev Fawcett Shaw, Donald Steer Duff (Electrical Engineer, F & C Orler, Calcutta), second son of St Paul Baron Duff, of Calcutta, and Irene Stanley, second daughter of the late A W Stanley Murray, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Mrs Murray.

DEATHS.

FARLE—July 29, at Calcutta, Edward William Earle, son of the late Captain Solomon Earle, 2nd Light Infantry, K G L (Waterloo), and Hon E I Co's Invalid Corps, and Mrs Bridget Earle (see Maples), aged 77 years.
LEQUEUX—July 30, at Muthis, the Very Rev Fr Leonard Lequeux, formerly of the Archdiocese of Pondicherry, and for many years Chaplain of Peshawar.
MANNING—July 14, at Pangalore, Edward Manning, late of Belfast, Ireland, in his 45th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water 2-39m., 2-41s. Low water, 8-10m., 8-50s.
Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p. m.
P. and O. s. s. Peninsular, with English mails of 31st ultimo, due to arrive at 10 a. m.
CRICKET.
Presidency vs. Parsees.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—The Band of the 21st. Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

WE are given to understand that Mr. Bhalshanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishunker, Kanga, and Girdharlal has now retired from active practice.

FAIR.—The annual Hindu fair known as the Mankeshwar Temple Fair commences in Resy Road, Mazagon, on Saturday, and will last for three days.

BURIED ALIVE.—Baloo Govind, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, employed in the Jam Mill at Parel, while engaged in removing cotton in the mixing room of the mill, on Wednesday, was buried beneath a heap of cotton. Being alone in the room the incident was not noticed by any one until at midday meals, when his absence aroused the suspicion of other mill hands. The cotton in the mixing room being removed his body was recovered. He was dead.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Italian steamer Ropbail Bubattino will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p.m. on Saturday the 15th inst. Letters, &c., for Aden and Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on the 17th instead of the 14th inst. as previously intimated.—Mails for Berbera per extra s. s. B. I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Tuesday the 18th inst.

A BULLOCK-CART TRANSACTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Aldridge charged Bhow Aba and three others with the theft of a cart and a pair of bullocks valued at Rs. 165, alleged to be the property of one Balu, a cartdriver. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, and Mr. Pilgaoker pleader, defended the accused. The facts in the case went to show that four months ago the first accused had sold the property to the complainant for Rs. 165 of which the latter had paid Rs. 61 as part of the purchase-money. The complainant failed to pay the balance within four months and according to the agreement between the parties the accused assumed possession of the property. The accused were discharged.

RASH DRIVING.—Rama Bhana, a coachman, was charged yesterday morning with rash and negligent driving before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. It appeared that on Wednesday evening the accused while driving along the Queen's Road in the direction of Walkeshwar took a sharp turn at the over-bridge near the Charni Road Station into the Thakoredwar Road and ran into the carriage of Mr. A. S. Galtre smashing his lamps. The horse of the accused was also injured. Police sepoy No. 129 C stated that had the accused taken a long curve as he ought to have done the accident would not have occurred. His Worship remarked that the accident occurred owing to the stupidity and rashness of the accused. The accused was fined Rs. 20, Rs. 10 out of which were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

TABLES TURNED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged W. E. Bottomby with the theft of a bicycle valued at Rs. 165 alleged to be the property of Thomas Holdershall. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant left his bicycle on Monday evening on the ground floor of the building in which the accused lived and missed it the next morning. A complaint was made to the police and the accused was arrested. The defence was that the complainant had been in the service of the accused and had been dismissed on Monday morning. The bicycle was the property of the accused, who allowed the use of it to the complainant for his (accused's) business purposes. The Magistrate held the bicycle to be the accused's property and discharged him. The complainant was ordered to pay Rs. 30 to the accused as compensation for getting him arrested on insufficient grounds.

A BOMBAY ACTRESS AND HER LOVER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police court yesterday, Inspector Murray charged Abdul Razak Khan alias Abdul Aziz, a Pathan, with causing grievous hurt to Khatoonbee, a Bene-Israel woman, by biting the tip of her nose clean off. Mr. Velinker pleader, appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that the woman was an actress in the Parsee Theatrical Company at Grant Road and lived with the accused in a house in 12th Lane, Khetwady. About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th instant she returned home from the Victoria Theatre, attended by her aya Rebecca. Shortly after she had left the theatre, the accused came up as usual to take her home, but learning that she had already left, he went home straight. He asked for food and drink, which he served to him. The complainant in the meantime retired to rest. The accused after having his meal went into the complaint's room and had an altercation with her. He left the room and returned in about half an hour. The complainant was then fast asleep. He knelt upon her chest, pinned down her hands and putting one of his hands on her mouth bit off her nose. There was a struggle between the parties in which the complainant fell off his bed. This caused a thud which awoke the ayah Rebecca who at once ran to the window and shouted out for the police. The tip of the nose, which was bitten off and which contained a gold pin set with a diamond, was not recovered. The accused who had absconded after committing the outrage surrendered himself to the police at the Girgaum Police Station. The case stands adjourned.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; disorder this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloways' celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

ADMINISTERING A DRUG.

APPEAL IN THE HIGH COURT.

MR. H. S. PHADNIS, Assistant Sessions Judge at Thana, in July last, convicted Sheje Ganpati of administering a stupefying drug with intent to commit theft, and of theft in a dwelling house, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment for the former offence, and four years' for the latter, or in all seven years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Wednesday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The story for the prosecution was briefly this. On the afternoon of the 16th April last, accused went to the dwelling house of one Ganpati, a small chowki at the level crossing near the distant signal post at the Mumbra railway station, Ganpati being the gate-keeper of the crossing, and one Balu being the other keeper. Accused introduced himself to Ganpati and his wife Mukti as a countryman of the latter and offered a little rice and nagli flour as presents sent with him by Mukti's relations. He stated that he would stay with them for the night, and go to Bombay the next day on his way home. He stayed with them for the night, and the next morning was asked by Ganpati if he would accompany him to Bombay, whither he was to go on some private business. Accused replied that he would go later on, and so Ganpati went to Bombay by the 6 o'clock morning train. As the day advanced, Mukti prepared meals. In the interval, the accused was seen by her pounding on a stone a few leaves of dhatura, wawla bark, and glass bangle pieces. He made the pounded matter into a ball of the size of a betel nut On being questioned, he said that the ball was required as medicine for some person to be applied about the eyes to check fever. Mukti served a dining plate in the inner rooms for the accused and he, as if came out into the outer room to feed her son, a child one year old, the light in the inner room not being sufficient. Accused took his meals mixed the ball with the remaining cooked rice and came out. Mukti went in and partook of a few morsels of the rice which, however gave bad taste. She came out and felt giddy. She informed the accused and Balu of her state some water was poured on her; and she was told by them to lie down quietly, as, in their opinion, she was suffering from biliousness owing to late meals. Balu went on duty to keep watch at the crossing. The accused availed himself of the opportunity to help himself to silver ornaments, and cash (Rs. 12-3-0) that were in a locked box in the inner room, tid goed by to Balu, and went away Ganpati returned home about 4 p. m. and found his wife lying senseless. He opened the box to take out money to send a telegram to Muktis sister Bhima in Bombay, asking her to come at once. He found the ornaments and cash gone. He borrowed eight annas from some person, went to the Mumbra station, and despatched a telegram to Bhima, who arrived at midnight. Ghee was given to Mukti, who recovered about 2 or 3 in the morning. The gravamen of the charge thus was that the accused administered dhatura to Mukti, with intent to commit theft. The accused denied having administered the drug in the way described. His story was that he and Mukti drank that morning, and under the influence of drink, she gave him the bundis of ornaments and cash. The unwholesome rice was not shown to any other person, but was thrown into the sea by Ganpati in order that it might not be eaten by his dog. Bhima, on her return to Bombay, was on the lookout for the accused. On the morning of the 14th May, Bhima, whilst passing along Thakordwar Road, saw the accused sleeping there. She gave information to the police, accused was arrested, and he pointed out the Marwaress with whom he had pledged the ornaments. The accused was found guilty and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

THE DISASTER AT THE MARKET.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sloane, of the, Criminal Investigation Department, charged Sitaram Luxmon, with causing the deaths of Ruttonjee Pestonjee Ichaporia, Thomas Russell, Jacob Jacobson, Mahomed Omer, and Lionel Hayden, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute and Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Company, solicitors, appeared for the accused. Mr. S. G. Vellikar, pleader, watched the case on behalf of Judah Shellom.

Mr. Otto Berlinger, representative of Messrs. Hegerle Schulky and Company in Bombay, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said at the end of April he rented the first floor of the portion of the Sitaram Building's that had collapsed, for his office. He began to move his furniture in on the 30th May. Among the things removed there was a light safe containing books and correspondence. The safe was placed in the North corner on the Hornby Road side. Another much heavier safe than this was placed in one of the back rooms. It was perhaps a cwt. or two in weight and contained watches.

Abdul Hussein Mahomed ali, a partner in the firm of Hyderali Alibhai, dealers in wood, Tank Bunder, deposed that the accused purchased 123 logs of the teak first class Rangoon teak, L. R. Mark, from his firm on the 12th September 1901 for Rs. 5,198, at the rate of Rs. 97 per ton (50 cubic feet). Sitvram Nandram, manager to Jayanarayan Sitaram, dealer in wood at Tank Bunder, said his firm supplied the accused with 225 logs of the Indian first class teak at Rs. 71 per ton on the 31st August 1901. His firm had purchased that teak from Messrs. Wallace and Company at the rate of Rs. 67-4-0 per ton.

Mr. Dara Nusservanji Mirza, architect, in his examination by Mr. Nicholson deposed to the arrangement arrived at between him and Sitaram with regard to the construction of the Sitaram Buildings. He acted as architect, to the accused, but had nothing to do with the supervision of the work which the latter said he would manage himself The accused told him that he (witness) and his father would have nothing to do with the supervision. As far as he could remember the accused that asked for no information from him as to the sections of the beams used in the building.

Sorabjee Hormasjee Wadia, timber merchant at Tank Bunder said the accused purchased from him 198 logs of first class Mulmain teak weighing 42 tons at the rate of Rs. 55-8-0 per ton in December 1902. The witness had purchased that wood from Mr. Phirozsha Sorabsha Dalal. The witness had sold the same wood at Rs. 72-8-0 per ton about a year ago.

The case stand adjourned till this afternoon.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

THE number of new Joint Stock Companies (excluding 8 Societies under Act XXI of 1860) registered during the year is, past year is shown by the Government report issued writing to be as 6, classified in statement No. 2, against 11 in the year preceding, showing a decrease of 5. The decrease is probably due to the depression in mill industry owing to the high price of cotton and overproduction of yarn in consequence of which most of the mills had to work under a loss, and there was naturally very little inducement to start fresh mills. No company limited by guarantee, was registered during the year under report.

On the 31st March 1903 there were 401 companies carrying on business against 424 at the end of 1901-1902. Twenty-nine companies went into liquidation, and twenty-four companies that were under liquidation were finally dissolved during the year under report.

No advantage has yet been taken of the provisions of Act IV of 1900, as appears from the fact that no notice of the keeping of branch registers in the United Kingdom has been received from any company.

A prosecution was instituted in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, in consultation with the Solicitor to Government, against the three Directors of the Hope Mills, Limited for the infringement of the provisions of Section 74 of the Act. Two of the Directors were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each and the third, who was adjudicated an Insolvent before the time of the filing of the accounts, was discharged.

The Assistant Registrar of Ahmedabad having reported to this office that there was no trace of a number of Provident Societies as the Secretaries and Managers had closed the offices and removed the boards, he was directed to institute proceedings against three Companies in the Court of the First Class Magistrate at Ahmedabad. All the accused were convicted and fined. No other prosecutions were instituted as no trace either of the Secretaries and Managers or of the Companies could be had so as to serve the summonses.

There was no necessity to institute proceedings against any other Joint Stock Company for default under the Act.

MR. Balfour, answering a question by Mr Tankerville Chamberlayne, says that provision has been made for the relief of the widows and children of the men who lost their lives in the recent explosion at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding. The following is the directors' report :—

Your directors beg to lay before you this their twentieth annual report. From the accompanying statement of accounts it will be seen that the year's working has resulted in a loss of Rs. 9,815-6-7 which the directors recommend, be written off from the reserve fund. The agents have voluntarily offered to give up Rs. 10,000 out of their commission which the directors recommend be carried to the depreciation fund account (machinery). Your directors propose to withdraw Rs. 33,000 from the equalisation of dividend fund account and pay a dividend of rupees thirty per share equivalent to six per cent. per annum. The stock on hand at the end of the year is as usual taken and certified by your auditor. Mr. Purshotam Jeswandas retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Your property including cotton, yarn, stores and stock in process &c is insured for Rs. 10,25,000. You are requested to appoint an auditor and to fix his remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the members of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 33, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay Sir Jamsedji J Jeebhoy Bart, presiding. The following is the directors' report :—

Your directors have the pleasure to place before you audited statement of profit and loss and balance sheet for the year ending 30th June 1903. From the above accounts you will see that, your company has been able to make during the period under report a profit of Rs. 13,(51 2-0 although sufficient capital for the proper working of the company has not been subscribed as yet. Your directors regret that owing to want of sufficient capital the area of land put under improvement was restricted. The garden cultivation already started is going on very well and the plantation of mango, cocoanut, and other fruit trees are thriving well and will be a source of considerable income when they begin to bear fruit. Your directors feel confident that the result of the past year's working will be considered satisfactory taking into consideration the amount of capital subscribed. Your directors hope that next year they will be able to report further increase in the capital subscribed and thereby to show better results. As the company has still not been able to pay the full value of the lands to the vendor, the company have to pay interest on the monies due against the lands, and so your directors propose to pay out of the profits the said interest amounting to Rs. 8,707-7-10 after deducting this amount they propose to pay out of the balance a dividend at 6 percent on the paid up capital of the company, such interest in the case of those shares subscribed during the year under report, be calculated from the dates of receipts of monies from shareholders for their shares, the amount in all to be paid as dividend being Rs. 2,335-2-11. After payment of the dividend there remains a balance of Rs. 2,008-7-3 which your directors propose to carry to the Reserve Fund. Your directors being to state that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., on his having returned from Europe joined the board again and you are asked to confirm his nomination as chairman of the company.

Furdoonji, Jamsetji, Esq., who was nominated as a Director in the place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., when the latter proceeded to Europe, resigned his seat on the board on Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhay, Bart., rejoining it. Shamro Vithal, Esq., retires under Clause 84 of the articles of association by rotation but is eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the current year and to fix the amount of his remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE NEW DEMAND ON INDIA.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to publish the following letter addressed by Mr. L. Crawford, the Sheriff, to the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, in reply to a very influentially signed requisition requesting him to call a public meeting for the purpose of recording a respectful protest of the inhabitants of the city against the proposal to impose on India any portion of the charges for the Reserved Army Corps to be stationed in South Africa. The requisition was signed by about 700 representative citizens of all classes and communities, among them being Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Harkisondas, Narotumdas, Messr

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 1903.

FOREIGN UNDESIRABLES IN ENGLAND.

REUTER tells us that the report of the Alien Immigration Commission recommends the establishment of an Immigration Department, the exclusion of undesirables and destitutes and the registration of immigrants, and making all, becoming undesirables and destitute, within two years, liable to expulsion and repatriation at the cost of the shipowners who brought them. The Commission was appointed in March last year. It will, perhaps, be remembered that in the debate on the Address on January 29 of that year Major Evans-Gordon moved an amendment, representing the urgent necessity of introducing legislation to regulate and restrict the immigration of destitute aliens into London and other cities in the United Kingdom. Mr. Gerald Balfour promised an enquiry and the appointment of the Royal Commission referred to was the outcome of that amendment. The duties entrusted to it were (1) to inquire into and report upon the character and extent of the evils which are attributed to the unrestricted immigration of aliens especially in the Metropolis ; (2) the measures which have been adopted for the restriction and control of alien immigration in foreign countries and in the British colonies ; and to advise what remedial or precautionary measures it is desirable to adopt in Great Britain having regard to the above matters and to the absence of any statutory power to exclude or expel any individual alien, or class of aliens, from its borders. Lord James of Hereford was its chairman, and the other members of the Commission were Lord Rothschild, the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Sir K. E. Digby, Major Evans-Gordon, Mr. Henry Norman, and Mr. W. Vallance, clerk to the Guardians of Whitechapel. It cannot be said that they have been unduly precipitate in presenting their report. Indeed at the beginning of the present year considerable impatience was manifested. But the task was a more gigantic one than appeared at first sight, and the Commission had to consider a multitude of suggestions as to the manner in which the difficulties could be met. In order to secure accuracy the Commission held several sittings in Stepney where the immigrants most do congregate and even penetraed into the Ghetto among the foreign Jews who go in swarms to England. Lord James's illness added to the protracted character of the proceedings.

It was urged on the one hand that if the Commission recommended restrictive legislation England would break away from the principle of free asylum for the oppressed which had hitherto been its glory; nor, and on the other hand, that if they made no recommendation they would advertise England as a desirable place for refugees, a land flowing with milk and honey. The Commission, in its report has gone farther than was generally anticipated. It was quite expected they would recommend the establishment of an Immigration Department and the exclusion of undesirables and destitutes; but the probability of arming the Department with power to expel and repatriate all immigrants becoming undesirables or destitutes within two years, at the cost of the shipowners who brough them, could but have occurred to few. It may be that the legislation which must follow the report will not give the Department such extensive powers. But it must place it in a position of such strength as will enable it to keep out of the country the crowds of destitute persons who arrive almost daily. It is not believed that the Commission arrived at anything like an accurate census of the immigrants, but Mr. Llewellyn Smith of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade has asserted that during last year there was an excess inwards of 89,000 persons as regarded the movement of passengers between the United Kingdom and Europe. The London County Council had to deal with 135,377 foreigners within its jurisdiction and 54,310 of them are herded together in Stepney—a proportion of about 18 2 per cent. to the whole population. Westminster is said to contain 11,831 foreigners and St. Pancras 8,456. But the East End of London has the bulk of them, and their number increased by 22,000 in the past ten years, though the increase of the entire population of that locality only grew by 13,000. As "Blackwood" some months ago pointed out the displacement of the native-born must have been prodigious. Worst of it is vice and crime increase with them. The police-reports show that all the gaming-houses are kept by foreigners : illicit stills are theirs ; forgeries and coining and the adulteration of food seem to be their favourite amusements. Of 267 shops in the Commercial-road 142 are kept by foreigners, and the complaint of the indigenous shop-keeper is that the foreigner "will not play the fair game." The pauper alien has intensified tenfold the struggle for existence.

In his evidence before the Commission Mr. Shirley Murphy asserted that in Stepney 8,300 Englishmen had been displaced by 22,000 foreigners within the last ten years, and the locality has been overcrowded in consequence. The result has been a lamentable decline in the public health, and although but little of the evidence has found its way into the newspapers, enough has been published to show the urgent necessity for taking immediate and efficient steps to restrict immigration. It will be necessary for legislation to describe clearly what constitutes an undesirable, or the Department will have very serious difficulties to contend with. To expel any foreigner becoming an undesirable or destitute within two years will also be a troublesome undertaking. It seems hard on the shipowner to have to pay the costs of repatriation of an immigrant, who having passed master as a desirable and non-destitute person on his arrival, becomes within two years either an undesirable or destitute. Two years may suffice to reduce a millionaire to beggary and a man of spotless character to the utmost depravity. It might occasionally fall very heavily on the shipowner. The effect will be, however, that the shipowner, who can afford to sacrifice the few pounds the carrying of emigrants brings in, will decline to carry them at all. The amount of money he makes out of them is not worthy of consideration, and if it be enacted that he shall carry them back at his own cost, we may take it that if the Immigration Department officials prove themselves at all zealous the immigration of aliens in search of the bare means of making a livelihood will practically cease. Of course we have but the pith of the report in the telegram. Details will come by the mail, and will, we expect, fully explain the means by which it is proposed the recommendations of the Commission shall be carried into effect. England cannot afford to procrastinate in this matter, and we trust legislative measures will be introduced into Parliament with the least possible delay.

RELIGIONS IN KOLHAPUR. THE belated census report of the Kolhapur State and Southern Mahratta Country contains a very interesting chapter on the religions which obtain in those areas. Ninety per cent. of the total population are Hindus, and the remainder are Jains, Mussalmans, and Native Christians. But any distinct dogma appears to be at a discount. We are told that the Mahomedans worship the gods of the Hindus, the Hindus revere the Pirs of the Mahomedans, and certain sects of native Christians follow the rites of both sects. Religion in Kolhapur, indeed, has developed into a state of almost indescribable chaos. Says the report : "The glorious days of the Vedic deities no longer exist, and a large share of the popular devotion has been appropriated by gods of modern creation." As the saying goes, even the Devil can quote texts from the Scripture in support of his dogma, and the Brahmin priests have never been found wanting in this respect and triumphantly hold forth texts from the Vedas in support of the honour and dignity of their creation. This chaotic religious system naturally has most effect upon the masses, who appear to be even more illiterate and more given to superstition than is generally the case in this country. "Their conception of 'right and wrong,'" says the report, "is generally correct, but sins committed under the protection and in the cause of the Brahman and the cow are not supposed to be sins." It is to be presumed that those immediately interested in the moral welfare of Kolhapur will be shocked to learn that very few of the masses will scruple to tell a lie, where "religion or marriage" is concerned. Indeed the old dread of telling a lie is gradually losing ground, and perjury and forgery are on the increase owing to the cheap and easy methods which exist of obtaining condonation for sins and of cajoling the Divine Providence into granting the worshipper whatever he wants. The Mussalmans seem to have most in their favour so far as their religion is concerned. They at any rate have some vague idea of its meaning. The progress of Christianity is dealt with in the report, and we find several very interesting statements regarding the native Christian community. It appears that there are about a thousand Roman Catholics in the State, but their knowledge of their faith is very limited, and they generally follow Hindu customs! Everything seems to be topsy-turvy in Kolhapur. Whereas, elsewhere in India, one is given to understand that the Roman Catholics are increasing largely, here they are on the decrease, and the whole of the success claimed by Christian missionaries is due to the efforts of European and American Protestants. During the last ten years Protestant Native Christians have increased by five hundred per cent. and they are at the present time making rapid progress.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY. THE mortality rate of the City of Bombay has reached a point which has been almost unexampled in the last few years. For weeks past the general health of the city has been eminently satisfactory, and the plague has been the only feature which has given rise to anxiety. This week, however, the plague mortality has declined by almost fifty per cent. consequent no doubt upon the break in the rains and the return of warmer weather. There were 492 deaths last week, and the death rate amounted to 32·96. The decrease upon the previous seven days then was 86 as regards the mortality and 5·53 in respect of the death rate. There were 121 deaths less than in the corresponding period of last year, and no less than 310 less than the average for this particular period. Such a remarkable state of affairs following a succession of low records surely denotes the commencement of better things in regard to the health of the city. Plague, as we have already remarked, exhibited a remarkable decline in response to the change in climatic conditions. Whereas there were 100 deaths in the previous week, during the last seven days only 56 fatal cases were recorded. This figure is double that of last year, but 21 below the average of the five years, and it is conclusive evidence of the immediate influence which the heat has upon the disease. There were again 39 deaths from fever, so that notwithstanding the return of conditions which might have been expected to contribute an increase in the mortality, the city's condition in this respect still remains eminently satisfactory. The mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery exhibited a decline, and the reputation of the month of August so far as these diseases are concerned is not being upheld. There was moreover nothing remarkable about the figures relating to small pox, and the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was normal. It is hardly likely that an opportunity will present itself of reviewing a more satisfactory record than that of the present week. Amongst Europeans there were only two deaths, and both were cases of nervous complaints. The death rate of the community was 8·47 per thousand per annum.

CROPS IN BOMBAY. EVERY district of the Presidency of Bombay makes the same comment upon the rainfall. All have received an adequate supply, and all are rejoicing in a completely satisfactory outlook. In Sind cultivators are now very busily engaged with the transplantation of rice. This work is being greatly assisted even on the high lands by the rise of the river, which in both Karachi and Sukkur is now six feet higher than it was last year at the present season. The cotton crop is in good condition ; there is a sufficiency of fodder ; agricultural stock is healthy, and there are surprisingly few complaints of damage to the crops by insects and from other causes not dependent upon the weather. Gujarat has again been visited by copious downfalls of rain. In Ahmedabad the rainfall has been excessive, and the early sown maize and bajri crops have been damaged in one or two talukas by the excess of moisture. In this part of the Presidency also the transplantation of rice still continues. In Broach the sowing of cotton is finished, and jowari and the minor kharif crops are now being attended to. Surat in some places has received too much rain, and the damage which has resulted has necessitated the resowing of some of the crops. In the Konkan the situation is unaltered. The crops are developing satisfactorily, and cultivators are now engaged in weeding. In the Deccan too operations are well advanced. In Nasik the sowing of bajri and other kharif crops is in progress. All the standing crops are flourishing, and the situation at present gives promise of excellent harvests. The only part of the Presidency which has been left without rain up to the present is a small area in Sholapur, where bajri, groundnut, cotton, and oil seed are suffering. Throughout the Southern Mahratta Country the condition of the crops is excellent, although caterpillars and rats threaten damage in Belgaum and Dharwar. However prompt measures are being taken to suppress the marauders. Prices are normal, and food and fodder are adequate in all districts.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the homeward Mails of the 8th instant, arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on 13th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the outward Mails of the 7th August, left Suez at 3 a.m. on 13th instant.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Sir George Wolsley, commanding the Forces at Madras, and staff arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Poona mail train and left by the Jubbulpore mail train last night for Munmar, whence the Lieutenant-General and party will proceed to Dowlatabad.

THE Madras Government have passed orders approving the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction that Local Boards and Municipalities should pay results grants in full before utilising on results stipends the subsidy given them by Government and directing that it should be followed by Local Boards, Municipal Councils and the Municipal Commissioners of Madras.

AFTER considerable discussion by a special Sub-Committee of the Rangoon Municipality at two Meetings, it has been decided to ask the Government of India to permit Mr. Mears. Electrical Engineer, to come to Rangoon for the purpose of advising the Municipality on the best system to be adopted in connection with the electric lighting undertaking in Rangoon. Five tenders have been received, of which the Municipal Engineer recommended that of the Brush Electrical Company as the best.

THE following new rule regarding Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India has been approved, A Lady Nurse, who having completed a term of service has re-engaged and availed herself of leave to England will still be subject to the same penalties if she resigns (except owing to ill-health) before completing the term of her re-engagement. If, however, she did not avail herself of leave to England on re-engagement, she is subject to no penalty on resignation, except a fine of ten pounds if she fails to give six months' notice, and whether she gives notice or not she will receive a free passage to England, if desired. The penalty of ten pounds in default of six months' notice must be paid in every case, whether the nurse was engaged in England or in India.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending August 11 was 492, giving a death-rate of 32·93 per annum per thousand as against 41·27 the corresponding period of last year, and 51·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 39 died from fevers ; 55, plague ; 8, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 0, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 48, phthisis ; 30, diseases of the nervous system ; 116, affections of the respiratory organs ; 20, dirrhœa ; 17, dysentery ; 36, still-born ; 51, old age and debility ; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 13 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 3 ; Hindu of other caste 243 ; Hindu low caste, 51 ; Musalman, 112 ; Parsee, 19 ; Jew, 0 ; Native Christian, 22 ; Eurasian, 1 ; European, 2 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Buddhist, 1 ; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 321 as against 397 the corresponding period of last year, and 270 the average over the past five years.

THE following revised conditions under which the State provides grass lands for native cavalry corps have been sanctioned by Government :—(1) The State bears the rent of the land and the cost of improvements, buildings, fencing, mowing and irrigation. The sowars' grass-cutters and ponies will assist in all labour connected with the farming of the land according to the requirements of the season (2) The sowar is bound to provide labour and carriage for harvesting the grass. State aid will only be given to supplement the carriage and labour supplied by the sowar where conditions exist which render such aid necessary. Harvesting includes all operations from cutting grass to stacking it near the lines. The cost of materials for thatching ricks will be borne by the State. (3) Chowkidaree must be provided for under regimental arrangements. (4) Where there is surplus hay or grass it will be sold, the proceeds being credited to Government to meet the expenses connected with the upkeep of the farm. (5) Native cavalry regiments which are supplied with grass from a Government grass farm are required to assist the farm by a loan of their grass-cutters and transport animals. (6) When regiments are either supplied with grass lands or with grass from a Government grass farm, any claims for compensation on account of dearness of keep of horses will not include charges for the purchase of fodder : except where it is shown that the grass crop is insufficient to meet requirements.

A SOLID marble memorial cross, with halo, and standing 6ft. in height, is to be placed over Miss Holland's grave at Saffron Walden. The halo will be centred with the figure of an angel receiving a woman into its arms, which will be carved from a drawing executed by Miss Holland when a young woman.

THE "DOSS HOUSE."

BOHEMIAN HOTELS OF THE POOR.

MY tramp with the doctor, writes W. B. Hodgson in the "Daily News," was a series of quick glimpses into a curious world of shadows. One moment out in the streets, the next plunged into the half-darkness of a great irregular cellar, a cellar so big that it mimicked the plan of the thoroughfares above, and had side turnings and alleys, some leading into gloom impenetrable, others illumined in the distance by shafts of daylight, white and ghost-like against the general redness. For the central luminary of this subterranean city was its great fire, rich and generous as the Yuletide blaze of a baronial stronghold : before it frizzling noisily and filling the air with appetising steam, enormous steaks and savoury kippers. Such a fire on a day of splash and downpour, would put heart into the most wretched wayfarer or wet and tired merchant of the gutter, wearied by the incessant dodging of bus-wheels.

Thirty thousand Londoners live in these Bohemian hotels of the poor, known to them as the 'dosshouse." Whitechapel has a large number, and another great centre is the Borough. For the Borough is a most convenient readezvous for those nomad merchants. Place your right hand, palm downwards, on the table, with outspread fingers and you will have a rough map of the approaches. Let St. George's Circus be the centre of the palm ; then Westminster Bridge will be the thumb, Waterloo the forefinger, Blackfriars the middle, running due north and south, and Southwark Bridge and London Bridge the third and fourth digits. There are two other bridges for which you have not fingers enough, Lambeth Bridge and Charing Cross foot bridge. And each of the seven is within ten minutes' walk of the circus. To the peripatetic vendor of toys and knick-knacks, burdened perhaps with a heavy tray or basket, this array of converging routes, streaming with pedestrian traffic both morning and evening, gives ample strategic cause for a lodging in the Borough.

So to the Borough I had come for information. Knowing how the common lodging house has of late years been a subject of immense concern to the scientist, the social reformer, and the legislator, how doctors have traced there the wicked ringleaders of the guilty army of microbes, how the County Council inspects its morals and manners, and the Borough Councils its cubic airspace and drains, and how at last it has been enacted that every common lodging-house keeper must be licensed by the L.C.C., I was anxious to hear if there is any improvement.

DR. MILLSON'S OFFER.

"What aspect of the matter do you wish to treat" asked Dr. Millson, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Southwark. "Statistics, or sanitation, or social life ? Or would you like me to take you round and show you the lodging-houses themselves?" A kind offer which was very gladly accepted. For if anyone knows all about the lodging-houses of South London it is Dr. Millson. During the small-pox epidemic which broke out two years ago he went round and vaccinated the 'dossers" by the hundred, bribing many of them to undergo the operation at two shillings a head and exploit which was still remember, for very early on our round hulking young casuals would approach the doctor in a confidential way, with a subdued "Ere; guvnor!" and a question whether he would like to do it again.

"Ca-n!" would be the jeering comment of a comrade, "ain't no smallpox about now!"

And another would declare that at "two bob a time" he would not mind being vaccinated all over his skin."

On coming into the open air, pursued by the half-whining appeals of the candidate for vaccination, the doctor remarked that there is no doubt smallpox is brought in by vagrants.

The ghosts of Dicken's land hung about the district we were rapidly traversing in the blue an white name-plates of the street Saint-street, Dorrit-street, Quilp-street were among the filetlack thoroughfares. There was no external sign of squalor or wretchedness, nothing even of the picturesqueness of decay. The cement pavements were swept dry and clean, the big Evelina Hospital was jostled by a factory, a mission-hall, and other buildings and the plain, small brick houses nestling unobtrusively between might have been ordinary workmen's cottages but for the zinc blinds, which their painted inscription, Good Beds. But often what seemed a mere three-room cottage in front opened up behind into dormitories as big as hospital wards Indeed, the resemblance was in more than size, for the clean-scrubbad floor the long rows of neat little beds, resembled a hospital more than anything else. There was no overcrowding the sanitary regulation giving so much air-space to each occupant being rigidly enforced.

SOME VAGRANT TYPES.

The largest house we visited had 576 beds Its common room, as usual, was in the basement, and was just beginning to fill up for the evening. In the glare of its great fire were curious figures in attitudes of picturesque repose. Here were one or two vagrants, with long, tangled hair, matted beards, and wild eyes, glowing in the firelight. Their garments were as numerous as they were ragged. Their principle seemed to be never to discard anything, but to add new clothes, and leave the old to drop away of themselves, trusting to the sound parts of one covering to screen the holes in another. Their "wild-man-of-the-woods" appearance would be sufficient to scare a child playing in a lonely road at dusk, and perhaps even to extort alms from a village dame through sheer terror. But such unkempt figures were rare. Most of the men wore coat, waistcoat, and trousers in fair condition, with cotton shirt and neatly-tied scarf. Their hair was close-cut, and they were shaved, for the dosshouse, like the wealthy West-end club has its toilet saloon, and the man who pays fivepence a night for his lodging cannot invest twopence with the barber! A good many rose and saluted as we entered, and one did not need to be told that here were many who had fought their country's battles in more than one campaign. At the tables a few were poring over scrap, of printed matter spicked up in the streets, others had dropped their heads on the board and were anticipating the night's slumber. At a long row of wash-basins let into a slate shelf, some were having a refreshing sluice and the walls of various recesses were covered by rows of lockers, where the lodgers might keep their personal effects. One won ered what was contained in those little treasure places. Perhaps here the tray of umbrella rings toothpicks, paper parachutes and toys forming the daily stock in-trade or some warm garment held in reserve for the coming winter. Perhaps photograph and keepsakes saved from the wreck of the old home—for most of these men must have had a home.

Then we turn into a woman's house, dearer than the men's, for sixpence is the charge. These poor creatures are just such as you may see scrubbing offices, selling flowers, or offering boxlaces from door to door. Their kitchen is smaller, they are more huddled together, and their cooking is done by stewing bits of meat in a basin, rather than roasting after the fashion of the men. They have settled down to be comfortable for the evening, and are somewhat abashed at our appearance. Some of them hastily draw tight their blouses ; others turn away that we may not notice their want of company dress.

All is not wretchedness in these gathering-places of the poor. Here and there we catch the sound of music, in one place the brisk, kindly deputy, or manager, grows marguerites and scarlet geraniums to brighten the house, and everywhere, it seems, the lodgers are kind to each other in the matter of food, and no one need absolutely starve. For the surest, if not the most abundant, charity to the outcast is that of those who have been in his own case!

MR. J. E. MADDEN'S stables in Kentucky, U.S.A., have been completely destroyed by lightning. The famous stallion Mirthful, which was imported from England, and is the sire of Acefull, who ran in the last Derby, was killed, together with several noted American race-horses.

A MOST singular death befell the baby of Mr. Saver road official, in Reinerzau, near Frendenstadt, Wurtemberg. The baby had been left alone in a room, when a hen flew through the open window, and settlingupon the baby's throat killed it.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD CURZON'S TERM OF OFFICE.

STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

EXTENSION FOR TWO YEARS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons, said it had been arranged that Lord Curzon should remain in India until May 1904, and should he be able to continue his duties beyond that the Government would extend his term of office not exceeding two years.

It was likely, he said, that before entering on a fresh term his Lordship may require a holiday to England.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GARRISON.

MR. BRODRICK SPEAKS HIS MIND.

HIS IDEA OF IMPERIAL POLITICS.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Godalming, said India drew 75,000 soldiers from the British Army, and everyone with Imperial instincts must wish the British and Indian armies to pull together, but if he spoke simply from the point of view of the War Office he would say let India find her own soldiers and it would be much better for us. The Indian forces might need a larger number, and probably must do so, but that was not a War Office demand or policy. It was an Indian demand and Indian policy. The War Office had to make a further provision and found the way, and their proposal was met with an outburst from the Indian Press. But we are offering India for a third of the price that for which she would have to pay thrice as much if she did it for herself.

CANADA AND THE U. S. A

INFRINGEMENT OF FISHING RIGHTS.

AMERICAN BOAT FIRED.

An American fishing boat, the Silver Spray, being found on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, was fired upon by a Canadian Revenue Cutter, and struck by twenty shots while trying to escape the cutter and was badly shattered, but no fatalities took place.

AFFAIRS IN MACEDONIA.

FIGHTING AT KRUSHEVO.

"NO QUARTER."

LONDON, AUGUST 12.

It is rumoured that the insurgents at Krushevo, after repulsing two assaults of the Turks, offered to surrender conditionally, but the authorities at Constantinople on being consulted ordered no quarter to be given.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

PROHIBITION GAZETTED.

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The Official "Gazette" publishes a notification that the importation of Danish, Russian, and Argentine sugar into Great Britain is prohibited from the 1st September.

THE CUNARD MORGAN COMBINE.

RESOLUTION IN THE COMMONS.

The Commons have adopted a Resolution approving the Cunard Morgan Combine by 98 to 18.

COUNTY CRICKET.

MIDDLESEX SUCCUMB TO YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by 230.

The following matches were all drawn :—Worcestershire v. Leicestershire, Hampshire v. Warwickshire, Surrey v. Derbyshire, Sussex v. Lancashire, and Somerset v. Kent.

The following is the position of the County Championship up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Pts.	Per cent.
Middlesex	11	6	1	4	5	71·42
Yorkshire	24	13	4	4	9	52·94
Sussex	17	5	2	9	4	42·85
Notts	18	6	3	9	3	33·33
Worcestershire	17	7	4	6	3	27·27
Lancashire	21	7	5	9	2	11·64
Essex	17	6	5	6	1	9·09
Kent	15	5	5	5	0	—0·0
Warwickshire	16	3	4	9	—1	—14·24
Surrey	21	6	8	7	—2	—1·58
Somerset	14	4	6	4	—2	—20·00
Derbyshire	14	4	7	3	—3	—27·27
Hampshire	10	1	6	3	—5	—71·42
Leicestershire	15	1	7	6	—6	—75·00
Gloucestershire	10	0	7	3	—7	—100·00

LONDON, AUGUST 13.

The following was inadvertently omitted from our issue of the 8th instant :—

Middlesex has beaten Gloucestershire by 272 runs.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

MARRIED IN WILTSHIRE.

The Bishop of Madras was married to Miss Duncan yesterday at Calne in Wiltshire. Bishop Johnson, late Bishop of Calcutta, officiated.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, POONA.

CONCERT FOR THE ORGAN FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

A sacred concert was held this evening at St. Mary's Church in aid of the organ fund. The Church was fairly well filled, Lady Northcote being amongst those present. At 7·30 when half of the concert was gone through the Chaplain rose and said that owing to the late hour the programme could not be completed. Funds were then collected.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 13.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent, cabling from London yesterday, says that the grievances of the Indian Medical Service which are subject of an appeal to the members of Parliament by the British Medical Association include the slowness of promotion and the consequent age retirement before full pension has been earned. The appeal claims alteration of the retirement and pension rules, an increase of pay similar to that given to the Royal Army Medical Corps, the selection of the principal Medical Officer for India alternately from the Indian Medical Service and the Army Medical Department. The civil branch complains that honours are not given for purely professional distinction, and claims equal pay with the military branch, the abolition of rules limiting fees that the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, should have the rank of Lieutenant-General and a seat on the Viceroy's Council with direct access to the Viceroy, and that administrative medical officers should have seats on Provincial Councils.

LORD CURZON'S EXTENSION OF OFFICE.

EXPRESSION OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

The following telegram was despatched on Tuesday by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—"The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in a meeting to-day wish to express great satisfaction with which they have heard his Excellency's acceptance of an extension of his office." A reply in the following terms from Sir Walter Lawrence has since been received by the President of the Chamber :—"I have communicated your message of yesterday to his Excellency who desires me to convey to you and to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce his cordial thanks for the kind terms in which it is expressed."

A STRANGE CASE.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST A MISSIONARY.

A novel suit, the first its kind in India, counsel explained, came before the High Court to-day. The plaintiff, Mr P. H. Pierpont, claims Rs. 3,000 damages from the Rev. G. Maconochie, under the following peculiar circumstances. The plaintiff is licensed for work in the Church of England by the Bishop of Calcutta, and the defendant is a chaplain of St. Paul's Church at Assensole. The Bishop deputed the plaintiff to work under the defendant, but a quarrell ensued between the parties, and the defendant procured an order from the Archdeacon of Calcutta for the plaintiff's removal from Assensole in May last. In June the plaintiff paid a private visit to Assensole, and went to the defendant's church for communion which he refused him in the presence of other communicants, thereby implying plaintiff in leading immoral life, and the defendant falsely and malaciously, it is alleged, explained to the congregation that the plaintiff has been excommunicated, and that the sacrament has been refused under orders of the Archdeacon. The plaintiff then sent the defendant a solicitor's letter demanding a public apology in the church and compensation. The defendant replied "The Bishop has said I was wrong and so I ask you forgiveness, and that also of any whose feelings I may have hurt," but refused to give any compensation. The plaintiff refused the apology, and filed a suit in the Burdwan Court on the ground that the defendant had completely ruined his career in the church. To-day counsel on behalf of the defendant applied for a transfer to the High Court on the ground that the case involved various matters connected with rubric rites and ceremonies in the Church of England and with actual tenets and teachings of the Christian religion, and as there are only Hindu pleaders in Burdwan it would not be fit and proper to entrust arguments and conduct such a case to any man not professing the Christian religion. His Lordship issued a rule on the plaintiff in the terms of the petition. The defendant denies any hostile attitude towards the plaintiff, and asserts that he reported the plaintiff to the Bishop of Calcutta as he found him, and says that he publicly apologised in the open church.

THE KRUMMELL DIVORCE SUIT.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

In the divorce suit of Krummell, tried some weeks ago, Justice Harington sanctioned the prosecution of the witness, E. G. Wright, for perjury. Witness had said he saw Mrs, Krummell and Roy, the co-respondent, in a room together through a hole he bored with a gimlet in the door, which on examination by the order of the Court proved false. The Government Prosecutor to-day obtained summons against Wright, who has levanted, and a warrant will presently issue,

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

A young European, named A. W. Hamilton, formerly Agent for Government publications in the United Provinces, has been arrested for cheating numerous Calcutta tradesmen by false representations of various goods which he subsequently disposed of. Government also has a claim upon him for close upon Rs. 7,000.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

INCREASED MORTALITY.

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Plague mortality in India is increasing owing to the growth of the malady in the Western and Southern districts. The whole of Upper India, including Bengal, the United Provinces, Central Provinces, and Punjab is practically free, only fifty-five deaths being recorded in this area last week. On the other hand Bombay Precidency, including Bombay city, in the same period had 2,909 deaths ; Mysore 331, Central India 131, Madras Presidency 94, Hyderabad State 80, Berar 11, and Coorg 2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SIMLA, AUGUST 13.

Lieut-Col. Sir E. Wheler, Commanding the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, died on the passage home at Marseilles last Tuesday.

The death is also reported of Lieut C. H. Harrison, a candidate for the Indian Army, of enteric yesterday.

Capt. the Hon. F. Stanley, 10th Hussars procee home immediately to become Adjutant of the Yorkshire Dragoons.

Major H. L. Smith has been appointed second in command, 2nd East Surreys,

Lieut. Tancock, 31st Punjab Infantry, becomes reserve officer, Khyber Rifles,

Second Lieutenant Robert Septimus Stowell is transferred to the Supernumerary List in the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second Lieutenant Charles John Feale, of the Poona Volunteer Rifles, becomes Lieutenant, vice Norman, promoted.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE.

ENTERTAINMENTS IN THEIR HONOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 13.

The idea of entertaining their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote on the eve of their departure appears to have found general acceptance locally. Already several movements are on foot to fittingly mark their appreciation. A special meeting of the managing committee of the Poona Gymkhana Club was held yesterday for the purpose of devising a suitable way of entertaining their Excellencies prior to their departure. Mr. Younghusband presided. A suggestion was put forward for a torch light tattoo, followed by a massed band and general illumination of the Club. The details are left to the sub-committee to devise the plan of the entertainment which is fixed to take place on the 29th instant. The members of the Western India Club entertain his Excellency on the 27th instant. A meeting of the members of the managing committee of the National Indian Association, held this morning at the residence of Mrs. Lawrence, decided to ask her Excellency to fix a day on which a farewell address may be given.

The following are some of the dates fixed for the events :—August 26th—Fancy dress ball at Ganeshkhind; 31st—Civil Service Ball ; September 1st—Civil Service dinner to H. E the Governor ; September 2nd—Byculla Club dinner to H. E. the Governor ; September 3rd.—Reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind. On 4th September his Excellency will leave for Bombay, and on the 5th their Excellencies will leave the Indian shores for England in the s. s. Egypt.

H. E. LADY NORTHCOTE.

VISIT TO THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Lady Northcote paid a visit to the Sassoon General Hospital this evening, accompanied by Captain Greville. Her Excellency was received at the entrance by Colonel Henderson the Civil Surgeon, and Sisters Sophie, Mary, and Fanny, and also by the staff of the Hospital. The party inspected all the wards. Her Excellency made sympathetic enquiries after the condition of many patients, and conversed with Captain Rowlandson who met with a polo accident last Monday, and is progressing favourably. Afterwards the juveniles in the Hospital, both boys and girls, were given dolls and other toys. Her Excellency then left the Hospital.

THE POONA FOXHOUNDS.

A FIELD OF ONE HUNDRED.

A large field of nearly 100 horsemen, including ladies, from Poona and Kirkee, turned out this morning at Holker's Bridge. The hounds proceeded towards Chalas' ford, where the Jack was found in the Jail Garden. He immediately went with a great pace. The hounds pressed hard, and swung to the right and killed him near Dhonowri. The brush was given to Mrs. Anderson. The Master then drove towards the river in some jowari surrounded by fantina bushes. The first whip viewed the Jack slinking away. The hounds got a bit eager to kill him. After some show work the Jack forced his way and made a gallop before the hounds raced him towards the Sisters, and was killed near Dighi. Miss Fulton was given the brush. The hounds then returned to Poona.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

A one-day cricket match—Poona Gymkhana versus the Bishop's High School—was played to-day, and resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 18 runs. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Captain Tancred, b T Y Brewin	68
Captain Logan, b Turner	6
Captain Bayford, b Turner	0
Maitland Kirwan, l-b-w, b T Y Brewin	21
Hawley, c Dubois, b H Brewin	67
Young, c and b Turner	10
Captain Lancaster, l-b-w, b Turner	0
Hughes, b T Y Brewin	11
Sargent, not out	41
Captain Meynell, b F Brewin	2
Airy, st Boardman, b F Brewin	5
Extras	3
Total	224

BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Boardman, l-b-w, b Hawley	54
B Dubois, b Bayford	31
W Dubois, b Bayford	31
W Dubois, S. Young, b Bayford	0
Turner, b Bayford	17
Dimm, b Bayford	66
T Y Brewin, b Sargent	4
F Brewin, b Bayford	6
Tom Brewin, c and b Bayford	18
Carreras, b Bayford	2
Seth, b Logan	0
Plunkett, not out	6
Extras	12
Total	247

GOLF AT POONA.

The monthly golf medal was played on the 12th instant with the following results :—

C E Sandys	91—15, 76
Captain Kenbla	91—9, 82
Major Anderson	83 (scr) 83
E W Browne	97—10, 87
Major Young	95—6, 89
Colonel Onslow	92—2, 90
Major Walker	95—5, 90
H Bromley	108—14, 94
Captain Watson	110—14, 93
Colonel Brownfield	118—14, 99
Lieutenant-Colonel Wade	117—15, 102

Four players sent in no returns,

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

An excellent entertainment was given at the Cathedral Girls' High School on Wednesday evening. The first part was musical, in which the pupils of the school were assisted by several amateurs ; the Senior Singing Class opening the programme with a well sung part song Mr. Faulkner accompanied, and though he did not contribute a solo he joined in a trio "O ! Happy Fair," and sang a duet, "When True Love," with Miss Proctor, accompanied by Mr. Vining. This produced a well-merited encore. Miss Proctor's voice was heard to perfection in "Vinto e l'Amor," and an encore being insisted on she gave "Comin' Through the Rye" with great effect. Miss Russell's song, "Asthore," was touchingly rendered, the little nervousness inseparable from a first appearance adding to instead of detracting from the pathos of that pretty song. A cordial encore failed to get any response but an acknowledgement. Mr. Hubbard contributed a fine solo, and Miss Vining, a very young pupil, gave with ease, and promise of fine vocal development a pretty song. Miss Dixon sang "The Slave Song" by Riego extremely well.

The second part of the programme was an effective and sparkling play, "My Lady Help" for three performers, Miss Wise, Mr. Wise, and Mr. Davies taking the parts. A young couple eloped and got married, and found they had done a rash act, for the husband, an artist, dependent on his rich and prejudiced uncle for his hopes in the future, has not a chance of his marriage being approved, for his uncle glories in being a self-made man and cannot endure the idea of his nephew marrying Lady Eva, the girl whom he has made his wife. The amusing situation that ensues upon the uncle coming to visit Jack, the young husband, is short and decisive. Lady Eva (Miss Wise) acted charmingly and rendered the hits in the play admirably. Jack blundered successfully, and the old curmudgeon of an uncle lost his temper and recovered it most unblushingly. The acting brought down the house, which was a very full one, all the seats being taken and the verandahs filled as well by an appreciative and interested audience.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

PICTURESQUE YACHTING COSTUMES.

HOLIDAY FASHIONS.

FRECKLES AND PRICKLY HEAT.

LONDON, JULY 24.

YACHTING styles are much simpler than those worn last summer. Some of the latest fashions strike a happy medium between too much extravagance and too much simplicity. In form the gowns are perfect, the skirts hanging with correct plainness and the blouse bodices suggesting just enough of a nautical nature not to seem exaggerations. But white and delicately-tinted veilings, exquisitely fine are seen, and linens, ducks, and piques. Into these are also sometimes inserted the heavy laces and embroideries of the season. Rules laid down by good makers for yachting wear forbid flounced skirts. The skirt trimming may be put on with a flounce suggestion, but the model is gored to the hem and often weighted there with a lead. As further protection against the winds, yachting skirts are also narrower than those worn in the street, and some of the kilt d designs fit without a gather to the flare point. From time immemorial blue has been devoted to the sea, but last summer a fashionable woman introduced a scarlet yachting dress, and this summer the colour promises to be popular. The shade is known as sea-red, and is of great brilliancy and depth of hue. A striking dress of this colour shown by a leading tailor in Paris was of soft flannel, its skirt cut with over-lapping seams, stitched with white. The blouse had a deep, curved yoke, over which fell a sailor collar tied with a four-in-hand scarf of soft red silk. The edges of the collar and yoke were stitched in white. On the vest in front and on the tops of the sleeves were embroidered white anchors. One of the prettiest yachting dresses seen this summer was made of blue flannel striped with white the plain skirt having a panel of white flannel, and the short, sacque bodice finished with a deep collar edged with blue braid. A jaunty white yachting cap added to the attractions of this costume.

A coarse wool canvas, with an uneven weave, is used for some of the most serviceable frocks. Bands, belts, collars, and cuffs in plain colour provide neat and effective ornamentation, and in the way of colour effects red and white are a combination much seen. In yachting coats, comfort more than beauty is the desired end. They should be made on the style of man's overcoat, with large pockets, and trimmed only with buttons and stitching. For general everyday wear aboard a yacht there is no more durable material than serge—either the creamwhite Isle of Wight serge or the dark blue with gilt buttons, such as are used in our Navy. The skirt should be made instep length, and a pleated design is very modish with the pleats falling from a hip yoke. With this skirt should be worn a coat with long basques. The sleeves would look well box-pleated, and the blouse portion of the coat should be fastened down the front with pearl buttons decorated with an anchor. The blue flannel and white pique combination of the masculine sailor is also imitated in some of the costumes, with the difference that the feminine coat generally sports brass buttons of the brightest hue. The pique shirt has strapped seams and a heavily stitched deep hem. The coat and skirt yachting costume show the neck a trifle low.

Holiday modes once again claim our attention now that we find ourselves more than half way through July, and there seems every prospect this year that the gowns destined specially for the country and the seaside, no less than the modes for travelling, will be exceptionally sensible and becoming. Very dainty and pretty they will be, too, if only we are blessed with a fair amount of sunshine and fine weather. The complete triumph of the short skirt, where walking-gowns are concerned, will undoubtedly make for comfort in the country, and nothing looks neater or trimmer for morning wear by the sea than an American skirt in the ever-useful navy serge, arranged with a close-fitting yoke below the waist, from which a number of fine pleats spring, stitched down quite flatly to the level of the knees, and then allowed to flow out with ample fulness round, or rather just above, the ankles. With such a skirt as this, various cool and comfortable shirts can be worn, the prettiest of all, at the moment, being those which are made in fine French batiste, in pale colourings, with floral embroideries worked in white. For those to whom economy is an object there are many cheaper shirts in Donegal lines, both flaked and plain, which are effective and durable. These linen shirts are trimmed for the most part with groups of fine tucks and wide transparent insertions of Greek lace. Waistbelts, either in patent leather or in soft kid or suede, look best with these simple serge skirts, while a neat little bolero coat in serge should, of course, be provided for wearing on chilly days. Undoubtedly, the most suitable hat to complete this costume would be a smart toque of navy straw, with rosette trimmings carried out in white straw, and one or two blue and white wings or quills.

Some very pretty summer hats are being made just now entirely of twisted green rose stems, made in soft tubing and arranged to form a kind of open trellis-work, with very realistic dark crimson thorns here and there. Crown and brim alike are made of rose stems, while the chief trimming, appropriately enough, takes the form of clusters of roses pink or pale yellow, with buds and rose-foliage, trailing across the latticework of stems. The effect is sometimes softened with scarf draperies of palest blue soft satin ribbon, or perhaps a drapery or a knot of tulle, mounted on a black velvet bandeau, and placed just under the brim, to lift the hat becomingly off the hair, and tilt it ever so slightly on one side.

Although freckles are an indication of a fine skin, that, alas! is no consolation. While sun, and even air, increase freckles, they are not the primary cause. Any cure must involve the exclusion of both. Caution must be exercised regarding exposure to wind and sun ; big hats, veils, and gloves should be worn. Before going out in the sun it is advisable to rub on a little pommade de concombres, or any good cold cream. At night the face should be bathed with elderflower water which cools and refreshes, and therefore benefits the skin. Never bathe the face while it is hot. Wait until night, then touch up freckles with a lotion. If the nose is a shining mark owing to an aggravated case of sunburn, dip a soft cloth in sweet cream, and lay it over nose and cheek. The relief is almost instantaneous. Summer freckles, those "kisses of the sun," are not so difficult to deal with as those which are constitutional and permanent, or cold freckles, as they are called. With a little care the skin may be kept free from this disfigurement. Some skins are so delicate that they become freckled on the slightest exposure to the open air in summer.

One cure is a lotion made by adding half an ounce of lemon juice to half a pint of rose water, and adding two drams of powdered alum. Apply with a clean camel's hair brush. Another remedy is to wash the face, neck, and arms, and hands too, if necessary, with elderflower water, and apply an ointment made by simmering gently together one ounce of Venise soap and one dram each of deliquated oil of tartar and oil of bitter almonds. When the mixture acquires consistency, two drops of rhodium may be added. Wash the emollient off in the morning with elderflower water. Still another cure is about half a pint of milk, the juice of a lemon, and a tablespoonful of brandy. Boil and skim, then add a dram of rock-alum. Another good recipe is the following : Rub half a dram of powdered borax with half an ounce of glycerine, gradually add three ounces of rose water and one dram of bitter almond water, and, lastly, one dram of tincture of benzoin, stirring constantly. Apply about three times a week. One remedy may prove better adapted to certain complexions than others, and therefore several are suggested. An excellent one is made by dissolving two drams of borax and three drams of granulated sugar in one ounce of lemon juice. Dip a linen cloth in water, wring nearly dry, pour some of the mixture on the cloth, and rub over the freckles. Repeat this operation daily until the freckless have disappeared. Rose water containing lemon juice is excellent for removing tan. The proportion is one tablespoonful of lemon juice to half a pint of rose water. This may be applied with the fingers or a linen pad, or by means of a toilet atomizer.

Freckles are more easily doctored perhaps by means of a camel's hair brush. One very good way to apply a lotion to the face when time is not taken into account is to pour as much as is needed into a clean saucer and use sterilised, absorbent cotton or gauze, which can be purchased for a trifling sum at the chemist's. Make some little balls or pads of the cotton, and keep them in a clean, wide-mouthed jar, with a screw top, and use as needed. Dip them into the lotion, and gently wash it over the face, using fresh ones from time to time during the process. One country maiden owes a complexion that is remarkable for its beauty to the cosmetic virtue of tomatoes. As soon as they begin to ripen, the first thing she does after her morning ablutions is to hie to the spot where they grow and briskly rub her face, neck, and hands with one. She takes a bit of soft cheese-cloth to serve as a towel, but does not use it until after the tomato has been on for a few moments. A thorough rubbing of the skin once or twice daily with a ripe tomato will work wonders. Tan, freckles, and sunburn yield to its treatment, and the skin takes on a peach-like bloom. If the tomato is found to agree with the complexion, tinned ones may be used during the winter ; those which are tinned nearly whole must be chosen, as they are the least cooked. Those in the raw state prove most efficacious. For that other warm weather trouble, prickly heat, nothing gives relief but face powder ; but don't use powder without first washing the face thoroughly. The pores being cleansed, the powder is more easily removed, and does not form a crust, as it were, which is hard to take off.

Select raspberries which are ripe without being soft. For every quart of fruit allow one quart of syrup, made as follows : To one quart of sugar add one and one-half pints of water, and stir over the fire until they are thoroughly dissolved. Then let it boil for twenty-five minutes, skimming from time to time. To make the jelly at its best, currents should be mixed with the berries in the proportion of one-fourth. But the same method is followed if the raspberries are used alone. Pick over the ripe fruit, but do not wash. Put it in a porcelain-lined kettle, and mash gently with a wooden spoon just enough to start the juice. Then cook slowly till the fruit is soft. Pour into a flannel jelly bag, and let it drip through without pressing until all the juice is expelled. If not perfectly clear, pass through filter paper. To each pint of juice allow a pound of granulated sugar. Put the sugar in the oven to heat, but do not allow it to colour. Place the fruit juice in a porcelain-lined kettle over the fire, and let it boil for twenty minutes. Then had the hot sugar, and stir until it is dissolved and the juice is clear. Pour into glasses, and let it stand until set. Then cover with patent tops or paraffine paper.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

MANY road-racing men and record breakers are now using light single tube tyres on their racing machines, simply because that pattern tyre will permit the use of wooden rims, which are voted by many racing men to be the lightest and most speedy of rims. Even if there is anything to choose between a wooden rim and a well made metal one, users of the former rarely reap the benefit, for single tube tyres on puncturesome roads are a continual source of trouble and the chance of a rider getting through without considerable delay on the road, is remote indeed. Speaking on the subject, a writer in the Cyclist says: As a rider of a featherweight fitted with Dunlop fabric sided tyres, which, save for two punctures, have now stood up under our bucketing and 13 stones 8lbs. for no less than fourteen months, we cannot imagine that our speed merchants of the road could have anything faster than the road racing form of this tyre, carried on a light steel rim, and which by the way is easily and quickly repairable. We believe this opinion will be shared by a large number of wheelmen.

The Essex County Cycling and Athletic Association meeting at Chelmsford is one of the most picturesque and select functions of the kind held in these isles. It is an ideal county meeting and thanks to the help and time given by the nobility of the surrounding country who invariably make a point of attending the proceedings are carried out in a most successful manner. On July 18th, the gathering in the grounds of the Lord Bishop of Colchester, where the meeting was held lacked none of its former brilliance. The grounds, band-stand (where the Scots Guards played) and the president's enclosure were beautifully decorated with flowers and bunting and all things were promising with the exception of the weather, a storm breaking over the meeting soon after the commencement driving the spectators and competitors to shelter and leaving the grass in a soft sodden condition. The principal cycle event was the mile championship of Essex which carries with it a county cup presented by the Earl of Warwick. This was won by G. W. Bishop for the second time. The Countess of Warwick distributed the prizes at the close of the meeting.

Chase has been the victim of a despicable action on the part of someone, and it is to be regretted that his identity, at least for the present, remains undiscovered. The offender, when stopped by the police for furious riding, gave Chase's name and address, and then doubtless went on his way rejoicing flattering himself that he had done a clever thing in getting off so easily. Chase was duly summonsed and at considerable inconvenience attended the Court, fortunately being able to prove that at the time of the alleged offence he was in another part of the country altogether. No doubt Chase would like to have an introduction to the gentleman who is so free with other people's names, and, from what we know of the North Road crack, treat him to a very striking display of physical culture.

Speaking of physical culture, reminds us that in the monthly publication, Health and Strength, the leading magazine dealing with everything connected with health, vitality, muscular development, etc., a very interesting article is appearing on the history of cycling. It emanates from the pen of Mr. S. H. Pearce, an authority on cycling topics with whom we dare not cross swords. The pastime is dealt with from its inception to the present day and those who wish to gain knowledge on the evolution of the cycle should make a point of reading the series of articles in question. Apart from this "Health and Strength" is a magazine that appeals to all who desire to attain physical strength and bodily fitness.

Although in certain quarters the world's championships arouse enthusiasm, it is surprising what little interest is displayed in these important fixtures by the rank and file of the cycling world. One would have thought, that of all nationalities, the British would have looked upon international contests of this kind as the one prominent race meeting of the year, yet we doubt whether we are far wrong in stating that not one cyclist in a hundred is aware where the world's championships will take place this season, and still a smaller percentage know the dates on which the championships are to be held. To the enlightenment of the majority we give a few particulars respecting the meeting. The world's cycling championships will be decided at Copenhagen on August 16th, 20th and 23rd, at the new track at Ordrup, a speedy and, from all accounts a safe path. On the 16th the heats of the amateur two kilometre championship will be run, the semi-finals being decided on the 20th. On this date a 3,000 metres amateur handicap will also be included in the programme. The long distance amateur championship, i.e. 100 kilometres, will be run on the 23rd. The professional championships are to be of the same distances as the amateur events.

Bicycle polo which was introduced with such a flourish, and for which such great things were prophesied, is now scarcely ever heard of the game which in conjunction with cycle racing was to have revived the latter and secured large gates, and which in the mind of a few would grow to prove a serious rival to cricket or football, is now all but dead. Why the game has not taken on in the manner which enthusiasts anticipated is probably due to the hard wear which the game entails on the machines, not to mention the damage which occurs unless the players are of the very best, and every one cannot be an expert. To play properly that is to follow the rules and ride dexterously requires a lot of practice, and not many men will give sufficient trouble to do this. The stars playing before they are really efficient and meeting with trouble owing to their own shortcomings, became disgusted and threw the game over.

THE "Spinsters' League" of Guildford has lost one of its members, Miss Emily Wilhelmina Newitt, who is now Mrs. Charles E. Stiffe. Mr. Stiffe, who is forty-one, first saw her working with a hoe in a garden, accidentally went to lodge at the same house and finally succeeded in over coming all the principles of the league in securing a charming wife.

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.

GOOD BATTING BY THE PARSEES.

PRESIDENCY LEFT BEHIND.

THE annual match between the Presidency and the Parsees has never been commenced under more auspicious circumstances than those which surrounded the opening of the match yesterday morning. A brilliant sun gave promise of uninterrupted sport, and the weather though warm was not accompanied with the usual steamy heat which is too often experienced in August, and which makes a day's sojourn in the hot sun uncomfortable alike for players and spectators. A crowd such as has never been exceeded on the opening morning of a Presidency match lined the enclosure, and the way in which they gave tongue when the players entered the field showed the extent of the enthusiasm which reigns amongst all classes as regards the game and in respect of this particular match.

The Parsee captain having won the spin of the coin, which it is curious he rarely fails to do in the Bombay match, the spectators settled themselves down to watch a good display of batting, it being generally conceded that the bowling at the disposal of the Presidency was but moderate at the best. In this, however, public opinion was not altogether correct, as the bowling proved to be stronger than it was supposed it would be, and the Parsee batsmen, with three exceptions, Mistry, D. D. Kanga, and Raja, never at any period of the innings found it exactly easy. The first two batsmen started in a fashion that set the spectators wondering if their expectations were not going to be fulfilled at an early stage of the match, as the two men, H. D. Kanga and Colabawalla made runs rapidly. After their departure for 14 and 12, respectively, the bowlers did better, and Meherhomji and D. E. Mody's wickets both fell for the addition of a few runs. It was left to K. M. Mistri and D. D. Kanga to make the first good stand. The last named left first for 21, an innings which may be characterised as one of the most useful that versatile player has ever made. Mistry, who compiled 56, played a beautiful finished innings, absolutely free from blemish of any kind. He hit all round the wicket in the most brilliant fashion, and treated all six bowlers who were tried with equal impartiality. His display was in every way worthy of the great reputation he has as a brilliant cricketer, and quite one of the best he has ever given in a Presidency match. After he had made 50 he seemed likely to reach the century, and it was unfortunate that he should have been bowled by about one of the worse balls sent down during the innings—a ball which pitched short and which he mis-timed in attempting to get away to leg. This was the only poor stroke he made during his innings, his timing and placing of the ball particularly between cover and mid-off being a treat to watch. Mistry is without doubt a great batsman, in class by himself in fact, and also—we say it without hesitation—one of the very best bowlers in India. He took seven wickets for 26 runs, which, if our memory is not at fault, is not only one of the best performances he has ever achieved as a bowler but one of the best in the whole series of these matches. He completely tied up all the batsmen and no one ever looked like shaping well against him. Of the other Parsee batsmen D. Raja (senior) played nice cricket, all his strokes being particularly crisp and well timed. It was a pity that he was not sent in earlier, as he carried out his bat for 25, and was going strong at the end. Of the Presidency bowlers, where all came in for punishment when Mistry, Kanga, and Raja were in, it is difficult to single any particular one out for special praise, but McDonough struck us as being a bowler of distinct promise. His first three overs were somewhat expensive, but he soon found a good length, and his four wickets for 53 runs was a capital performance under the circumstances. With the exception of Mistry none of the Parsee batsmen found him easy to play, and as in the Parsees' second innings he took the only two wickets that fell before stumps were drawn we confidently look forward to his further success to-day. John took two wickets for 56 runs, and although he was not easy to score off he hardly struck us as being quite so good as he was a couple of years ago. Of the Presidency innings it is hard to refrain from severe criticism. Mistry simply held all the batsmen at his mercy, and even Cheetham who was batting an hour and three quarters for 15, the only double figure score in the innings, could do nothing more than keep his wicket up Cheetham's innings small as it was, deserves the very highest praise and will rank as one of the best in the history of these matches. He showed wonderful patience, and when the rest of the side were falling rapidly he was content to keep on blocking over after over, in the hope that he would find someone to stay with him. He went in first wicket down and was ninth out, being clean bowled by Pavri. All the other batsmen who scored failed to reach double figures, and four of the side were dismissed without increasing the total. Pavri who went on for the last over took two wickets for one run, both clean bowled. The Parsees lost two wickets in the second innings for 14 runs, those of Pavri and S. B. Mistry of Ajmere, and the Parsees are now 115 runs on, with eight wickets in hand. Although we can find no excuse for the miserable display given by the Presidency in the first innings we still think that the side is a strong batting one, and should not be in the least surprised if the match turns out to be a close one after all.

THE INNINGS OF THE PARSEES.

Messrs H. D. Kanga and F. Colabawalla went to the wicket first for the Parsees, and they were opposed to the bowling of Lieut. McDonough and Mr. H. C. John. Kanga started with a determination which delighted the huge crowd which lined the ground. He put McDonough's first ball through the slips for a couple and pulled his second to the leg boundary. There was no more scoring, however, in the rest of the over. At the other end H. C. John bowled a maiden at his first effort with the ball. Kanga subsequently cut McDonough for three, and 10 went up as the result of five minutes' play. The score then rose by singles, John being treated with especial care. Kanga knocked up twenty by an uppish hit to the leg-boundary in McDonough's third over ; and when John again took the ball Colabawalla gave difficult chance to Langhorne running in from long-leg ; the second ball of McDonough's next over Kanga snicked hard to John at deep slip and he was beautifully held having made 14. The first wicket thus fell at 22 after twenty minutes' play. K. M. Mistry took the retiring batsman's place at the wicket, and opened his score with a low drive which was well fielded by Cheetham but which produced an extra run owing to an overthrow. Colabawalla cut John very prettily for three, and later in the same over he took advantage of a full pitched one, and thirty was reached at 12 o'clock. McDonough's next over was a maiden ; but Mistry hit out at John in the next over. McDonough's next over was productive of another wicket. Colabawalla, trying to pull the ball, sent it hard to Faviell at mid-on who held it brilliantly. The batsman had made 12 by pretty cricket. The second wicket fell at 35. The vacancy at the wicket was filled by M Meherhomji. Before he faced the bowler Kanga by on-drives added five to his score. For y was hit up at ten minutes past twelve, the scoring thus having been at the rate of a run a wicket. Meherhomji experienced some difficulty in opening his score, and found himself unable to get McDonough away. Owing to a fault in the field Mistry got John away to the boundary. Meherhomji eventually opened his score by a low on-drive off John. The next decade occupied five minutes, John was by far the more expensive of the bowlers, though Mistry occasionally made a

decent off-drive which added to the score off McDonough. At 55 the next wicket fell, Meherhomji putting up a good lengthed ball to Sale at mid-on, having made 2. The third wicket fell with the score at 55. The next comer was D. E. Mody, and he played through the remainder of McDonough's over without scoring. Mistry continued to punish John, and he was at length taken off in favour of Cheetham. Mody opened his score by putting Cheetham through the slips for a single, and 60 went up at half past twelve, the decade having occupied a quarter of an hour. Mistry drove Cheetham to the on for four, and in the next over put McDonough away very nicely in the same manner. Before the over was finished however there was an appeal for a catch at the wicket, and Mody was given out, having made 4. The fourth wicket thus fell at 67, Mistry the not-out man having made 34. D. D. Kanga filled the vacancy, and for a time the rate of run-getting was again subdued. Seventy was reached at 20 minutes to one as the result of an on-drive by Mistry off a full pitched one from Cheetham. At 71 Sale relieved Cheetham of the ball, and his first over was a maiden. Mistry drove McDonough for a couple reaching 40 as the result of an hour and a quarter's batting, which had not contained a fault. Sale's second over was also a maiden, Kanga being unable to get him through the field.

SLOW SCORING.

Mistry brought up 80 by pulling McDonough to the Esplanade boundary, but runs came very slowly. Kanga was unable to get away from Sale's end, and he seemed quite unable to deal with them, until getting one on the leg side he let out at it, and opened his record with a hit for three. Another single, however, again brought Mistry face to face with McDonough and he pulled that bowler's fifth ball to the Esplanade boundary and brought up his total to 53, a round of applause greeting this achievement. Ninety was signalled at five minutes past one o'clock, and McDonough was relieved by John, Carroll going on at the other end in place of Sale. Both bowlers, however, were well hit in their first overs. D. Kanga got John away to square leg for a couple, and by an on drive for a similar number brought out the century at 10 minutes past one o'clock after an hour and forty minutes' play. Both batsmen appeared to be well set and eight was hit off one of John's overs at this point. At 110 Faviell relieved John, whom both batsmen had well punished. The new bowler, however, was pulled to the boundary by Kanga in his first over. Carroll had the distinction of effecting a separation A splendid lengthed ball took Mistry's middle stump when that batsmen had made 56. His score included four fours, three threes, and eight twos, and was compiled by really brilliant cricket. The fifth wicket fell at 117, Kanga being not-out 2. The next comer was J. D. Mody, and he opened his account by a rather lucky snick to leg. McDonough relieved Faviell, and Mody opened his score by a leg hit. After the over the bell rang for tiffin Kanga being not-out 27 and Mody not-out two.

On the resumption John took the ball at the terminus end, and Faviell at mid-on held a hot drive by Mody from the second ball. The sixth wicket fell at 119, the retiring batsman having made two. Raja was the next at the wicket, and he opened his account by a leg hit for a single. McDonough went on at the other end, and Raja twice hit him for two. In John's next over Kanga gave a chance of a one-handed catch to Weatherby at point and in the next over but one he put one up, which Sale running in from mid-on managed to secure. The total for 7 wickets was 130, Kanga having made 28 by good cricket. The arrival of Dr. Pavri at the wickets was greeted with applause. Raja hit John's next ball for a couple, and he subsequently got McDonough away for three by a capital drive. 140 was signalled at five minutes to three.

THE END OF THE INNINGS.

Pavri pulled McDonough to leg for a couple, but runs came very slowly. Cheetham, however, relieved McDonough and Raja hit three off him, and afterwards drove John to leg for a couple. Parvi succumbed to Cheetham in the next over, a capital leg breaker taking his bails. Pavri's score was two, and the total of his side amounted to 148. Raja still hit out, and 150 was reached at ten minutes past two as the result of a leg drive off John. K. B. Mistry, who was the last comer, played Cheetham very carefully. He opened his score by a single hit to leg. Raja, on the other hand, hit out vigorously his score up to this time being 25. Mistry made four, all run, and brought 160 up by driving John to the off At 167 Sale relieved John, and from his third ball Mistry was caught at mid-off by John, having made 11. Bulsara was the last man and he snicked a lucky one off Sale, and 170 was signalled at 25 minutes past three. McDonough took the ball at the other end, and off his first ball Psulara was run out owing to a smart return from mid-off, The innings thus closed for 170 runs at half past three o'clock, having occupied exactly three hours.

POOR SHOW BY THE PRESIDENCY.

The Parsees took the field at 20 minutes to four o'clock, Lieutenant Faviell and Mr. E. L. Sale going to the wickets for the Presidency. Bulsara sent down the first over, and Sale opened the Presidency's account by getting one to leg for a couple. Faviell afterwards hit a single off Mistry who took the ball at the other end, and Sale pulled the same bowler to leg for three. Bulsara's second over was a maiden. Faviell again got Mistry to leg for a couple Sale gave a chance to M stry at mid-on off Bulsara, but it was not accepted, and ten went up as the result of ten minutes' batting. The scoring was extremely slow, and before another run had been added Mistry clean bowled Sale, the first wicket falling at eleven. Cheetham, the next comer, played through the remainder of the over without scoring. Before another run had been added Faviell was given out leg before to Bulsara, having made five, two of the Presidency's best bats having thus been disposed of for 11 runs. Langhorne played tentatively at Bulsara, but eventually, opened his score with a nice on-drive for a couple. By a nicely placed cut Langhorne got Bulsara away through the slips for a couple, but in the next over he was caught at mid-off by K. B. Mistry, the third wicket falling with the total at 18. Cheetham brought the twenty up by driving Bulsara for a couple, but misfortune still pursued the Presidency. Carroll, the new comer, was caught and bowled by Mistry before he had scored. Weatherby, who came in next, opened his account by cutting Mistry for four. Four byes by run from Mistry's next ball, and thirty went up as the result of another pretty cut by Weatherby off Mistry. A couple of overs later he gave a hard chance to K. B. Mistry in the slips' Five maidens were bowled successively. The score mounted very slowly, and when it had reached 34 Weatherby skied one of Mistry's to D. E. Mody at cover point. With Monteath in batting was of the most careful order. K B Mistry relieved Bulsara at 40, and in the following over K M Mistry disposed of Monteath, that batsman putting the ball up to Colabawala. Six wickets were thus down for 41. Sinclair was the next man, but he only survived two balls, being caught by Colabawala in exactly the same manner as Monteath. Fifty went up at half-past five, and the batsmen began to hit out. McDonough got K. M. Mistry to leg for four, all run, but in attempting to drive the same bowler the next ball he was caught and bowled. The eighth wicket fell at 57, McDonough having made 15. John was the next comer, and he made a few nice hits, runs coming more rapidly than at any previous stage of the innings. At 68 Pavri went on in place of K. B. Mistri, and John drove him to the off for a single. His third ball, however, took Cheetham's leg stumps. Cheetham's score was only 15, but he played a cricketer's innings, and thoroughly deserved the applause which greeted his return to the tents. Walcott, the last man, was bowled with the next ball, and the innings thus closed for 69 runs, the Presidency being 101 runs behind.

A few minutes was still left for play and the rival captains decided not to draw stumps. Pavri and Colabawala, therefore, went to the wickets to open the Parsee's second innings. McDonough took the first over, and clean bowled Pavri with his last ball, with the score at 2. John bowled at the other end, and his first over was a maiden. He was hit, however, in the course of his next turn with the ball, and ten was signalled. In McDonough's next over K. B. Mistry skied one to Sinclair at long on, and two wickets were thus down for 14 runs. The bell then rang and stumps were drawn for the day. With eight wickets to fall the Parsees are 115 runs ahead. Below are the scores and bowling analysis :—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.

H D Kanga, c John, b McDonough	14
F Colabawalla, c Faviell, b McDonough	12
K M Mistry, b Carroll	56
R P Meherhomji, c Sale, b McDonough	2
D E Mody, c Walcott b McDonough	4
D D Kanga, c Sale, b John	28
J D Mody, c Faviell, b John	2
D M Raja (senior), not out	25
Dr M E Pavri (captain), b Cheetham	2
K B Mistry, c John, b Sale	11
M D Bulsara, run out	3
Extras	13
Total	170

Fall of wickets :—1 for 22, 2 for 35, 3 for 55, 4 for 67, 5 for 117, 6 for 119, 7 for 130, 8 for 148, 9 for 147, 10 for 170.

2nd Innings.

M E Pavri, b McDonough	1
F Colabawalla, not out	4
K B Mistry, c Sinclair, b McDonough	9
Extras	0
Total (for 2 wickets)	14

Fall of wickets :—1 for 2, 2 for 14.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonough	20	3	53	4
John	19	2	56	2
Cheetham	9	1	25	1
Sale	5	2	7	1
Carroll	4	0	9	0
Faviell	1	0	5	0

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.

Lieut W F O Faviell, l-b-w, b Bulsara	5
Mr E L Sale, b K M Mistry	6
Mr H Cheetham, b Pavri	15
Lieut A P J Langherne, c K B Mistry, b K M Mistry	5
Lieut B M Carroll, c and b K M Mistry	0
Lieut J F Weatherby, c Mody, b K M Mistry	8
Mr J Monteath, c Colabawalla, b K M Mistry	0
Mr H D Sinclair, c Colabawalla, b K M Mistry	0
Lieut J McDonough, c and b K M Mistry	8
Mr H. C John, not out	6
Mr W S Walcott, b Pavri	0
Extras	16
Total	69

Fall of wickets :—1 for 11, 2 for 11, 3 for 18, 4 for 20, 5 for 34, 6 for 41, 7 for 41, 8 for 57, 9 for 69, 10 for 69.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Bulsara	18	8	16	1
K M Mistry	24	12	26	7
K B Mistry	6	4	10	0
Pavri	1	0	1	2

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS FOR AUSTRALIA.

THE CAPTAINCY QUESTION.

THE Marylebone Cricket Club has made an official statement with regard to Mr. A. C. MacLaren's refusal to accompany the English cricket team to Australia under Mr. P. F. Warner's captaincy. Mr. Warner, it is asserted, was selected as Captain when it was first decided to organise the team. In no way since had this selection been qualified.

The M. C. C. has made public the terms under which the members of the team will proceed to Australia. Amateurs have been offered all their expenses. Professionals will have their expenses—including washing—paid, and, in addition, will receive £300 and a bonus, if the tour proves a financial success. In the event of the latter, the club has stated that it does not desire to make a profit on the venture.

PERSONNEL OF THE TEAM.

The team, as at present constituted, will include :—Mr. P. F. Warner (Middlesex), captain, Mr. R. E Foster (Worcestershire), Mr. B. J. T. Bosanquet (Middlesex), G. H. Hirst (Yorkshire), W. Rhodes (Yorkshire), T. Hayward (Surrey), and—Strudwick (Surrey). The Selection Committee is awaiting replies to the invitations sent to Mr. C. B. Fry (Sussex), E. Arnold (Worcestershire), L. C. Braund (Somerset), A. A. Lilley (Warwickshire),—Fielder (Kent), A. E. Relf (Sussex) and J. T. Tyldesley (Lancashire).

Those who have declined to accompany the team are Hon'ble F. S. Jackson, Mr. A. C. MacLaren, Mr. G. L. Jessop, Mr. H. Martyn, Mr. L. Palairet, and Mr. E. M. Dowson.

It is considered impossible for the team to leave England before the 25th September.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The selection of the team for Australia is arousing considerable public interest. The "Daily Mail" considers that the combination, as it at present stands, is weak. It has more pretensions to being called Marylebone and Ground than an English team.

The "Sportsman" asserts that, without Jackson, Jessop, and MacLaren, the team can hardly be said to be representative.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN EGYPT.

A shocking fatality occurred on the Alexandria and Ramleh Railway Company's line at Sidi Gaber on the 25th ultimo, according to a telegram from Alexandria. As the 3-30 P.M., train from Alexandria was entering the station at Sidi Gaber, the signalman at the Esbeh saw a native child on the track. He shouted to the child to beware of the approaching train, but his cries were of no avail The man then left his signal-box and rushed on the line to the rescue of the child. When he stepped on to the track the train was within about four feet of himself and the child. With great presence of mind he succeeded in throwing the child from the track, but could not save himself. The train caught him just after he had completed his heroic task and he succumbed half an hour afterwards.

The Railway Company has decided to reward the dead man's family for his heroic deed. The child, who was the cause of his death, was quite unhurt.

AMERICAN MOTOR SUPPLY.

AMERICA, immediately on recognising that the bicycle was giving way to the swifter automobile, tumbled to the situation without any hesitation Even when the bicycle was at the acme of its popularity, shrewed American manufacturers foresaw that the 'wheel' would not long satisfy the desire for swift locomotion. And they experimented with motor vehicles. Then, when the bicycle sale fell off, at home and abroad, cycle plants were converted into motor-car factories. Prompt as these arrangements were, the demand in the States and elsewhere for automobiles, is so brisk that neither these adopted establishment nor the newer factories are able to keep pace with it. In 1898 there were as good as no automobiles made for sale in the United States; by 1900, 800 were built, in the following year 3,000 and in 1902, 8,000 at an average value of 8,950 dollars apiece. This year it is calculated that 28,000 will be made and sold at the higher price of 940 dollars. This rise in value is due to the demand for high-power and large touring cars, which were imported at first when wanted, but are now manufactured in immense numbers in America

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At the meeting of the Bombay Port Trust held on Auzust 4th the, folowing Pilotage Statement was received :—

	For week ending 31st July 1903.	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1903.	For week ending 31st July 1902.	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1902.
Vessels piloted into harbour	23	396	15	355
Do out of „ „	18	389	18	370
Do transported	22	348	13	256
Do attended to	5	33	...	22
Do warped	...	4	2	15

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "**Condy's Fluid.**" All substitutes are inferior. **Condy's Fluid** is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

THE PATIALA STATE.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty continued at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the hearing of a suit brought by the Council of Regency of the Patiala State against Messrs. William Watson and Co. and Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Co. The plaintiffs are Sirdar Gurumkhan, Khalifa Syed Mahomed Hussein, Lalla Bhagwandas, the president and members of the Council of Regency, and H. H. Maharaja Bhupender Singh, the Maharaja of Patiala, by his duly appointed agent, Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph, Accountant-General on deputation to the Patiala State. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Stanhope Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Raikes, Mr. Davar, and Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant had failed and was represented by the Official Assignee, who was the third defendant.

The plaintiffs' claim was that it might be declared that under the circumstances set out in the plaint the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no power to pledge with the defendants, William Watson and Co., and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no power to take in pledge from the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., any portion of the Government Paper of Rs. 20,91,100 referred to in the plaint and that any such pledge was wholly void, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., acquired no property whatever in any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 which might have come to their hands. In any event it might be declared that the defendants, S. J. Tellery and Co., had no authority to give the defendants, William Watson and Co., any power of sale, and that the defendants, William Watson and Co., had no authority to sell any portion of the Government Paper for Rs. 20,91,100 contrary to the terms agreed on by the agreement of the 31st August, 1898, referred to in the plaint, &c.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

Mr. Macleod, Official Assignee, desired to make a statement before the case was proceeded with. He said that was the first opportunity he had of being present in court since Tuesday last. He was not aware of what actually took place in court, but he only read a report as it appeared in the papers, which was somewhat prejudicial to him and regard to which he would like to make an explanation in court. According to the newspaper report, Mr. Lowndes stated that the plaintiffs were not able to get the document required which was in his possession in his capacity as Official Assignee, and that he was guilty of discourtesy, and Mr. Lowndes accordingly asked the court to take notice of his conduct.

His lordship said he understood that Mr. Macleod, the Official Assignee, had been ill.

Mr. Macleod: I was ill all this week. Continuing he said he wanted to show that it was through the negligence of the plaintiffs themselves that the documents were not produced. He was ready to provide documents to the plaintiffs, if they only provided him with the means of doing so. He was perfectly ready to give a full inspection of documents and produce documents in his possession if pointed out to him by the plaintiffs. It was impossible for him to pick out documents required by the plaintiffs, whose duty it was to do it. His clerk was present in Court the whole of Tuesday. The plaintiffs never pointed out in his office the documents they wanted to be produced. It was entirely their own fault that they did not get the documents at the time. It was very unfair to throw the blame on him.

Mr. Lowndes said he would never have thought of taking any objection if he knew that the Official Assignee had been ill.

His lordship thought that the explanation was quite satisfactory.

EVIDENCE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

Further cross-examination of Mr. Biddulph was proceeded with. He said that from accounts made up, it appeared that Mr. Tellery was indebted in the year 1893 to the Patiala State to the extent of over six lakhs, which he had not accounted for or had wrongly debited to the State. Witness had complete accounts from Mr. Tellery, which he had compared with Mr. Tellery's own letters. He found entries in Mr. Tellery's books, which did not appear in the Patiala records. Some of these items were disallowed. The items in Mr. Tellery's books, which were not found in the records of the Patiala State, did not amount to ten lakhs.

Witness was asked a number of questions on matters of accounts between Mr. Tellery and the Patiala State.

Witness was then re-examined by Mr. Lowndes.

Mr. Lowndes: Have you any doubt whatever in your mind that the note taken by you at the interview you had with Mr. Pfeiderer, was correctly represented by you?

Mr. Biddulph: I have no doubt whatever in my mind about it.

Mr. Lowndes: Has that note been embodied by you in any subsequent document?

Mr. Biddulph: It has been embodied by me in my report to Government.

Mr. Lowndes said he was in the hands of his lordship. The report made by Mr. Biddulph to Government was a confidential report, but he was quite willing to tender it merely to show that the note was embodied in that report, which was a state document. He had no objection to Mr. Raikes reading the note without reading what preceded and followed it.

Mr. Raikes enquired in what way it was relevant? After reading the note, Mr. Raikes said it was substantially a repetition of the note put in evidence.

His lordship: It is quite immaterial whether it goes in or not.

Mr. Lowndes: I do not put it in.

Mr. Rogerd Razalji, managing clerk to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, gave evidence of his accompanying Mr. Lynch, a partner of the firm, and tendering money on behalf of the Patiala State both to Mr. Tellery and Messrs. William Watson and Co. On the 24th October, 1901, Mr. Shranack, Mr. Lynch and witness went to the office of Mr. Tellery, and tendered to the latter the amount due under the agreement of the 31st August 1898 with reference to the sterling and rupee loans, and asked him to deliver the Government paper which he held as security under the agreement. Mr. Tellery said he had nothing further to say than what he had already stated in his letter written to the solicitor's firm on the previous day to the effect that he had sold the paper and could not, therefore, deliver the same to them. They all then proceeded to Messrs. William Watson and Company's office, and there made a similar tender to Mr. Schlaideier, who said the Government paper had been sold on the 3rd September 1901 and that he had nothing to do with the Patiala state. He further stated that as Mr. Tellery had not paid the account on due date, the Government paper was sold at the rate of 97. The two interviews were entered in Mr. Lynch's diary kept in the ordinary course of business.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Raikes, witness said that the entry in the diray was dictated by him to a clerk in short hand, who had transcribed the same in the book Mr. Lynch in tendering the money pointed to the box in which the money had been put.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Raikes, in opening the case for the defence, said the first point to which their evidence was to be directed, was to show that they were holders of the whole of the Government paper of the value of Rs. 21,91,000 in good faith. In being admitted that they were holders for value, the onus was on the other side to show that they were not holders in good faith. First of all they would try to prove the fact that Mr. Tellery had the authority of the Maharaja to raise money for him on the whole of the 21 lakhs. Direct evidence of that would be Mr. Tellery's own evidence corroborated by statements Mr. Tellery had made at the time, and strongly corroborated by all the circumstances leading up to the loan and by all the probabilities of the case. Mr. Tellery's evidence on the point would be submitted to the court. If his instructions were correct, Mr. Tellery would state that he had that authority, and Mr. Tellery's evidence would be uncontradicted because the plaintiffs though challenged to do so, had not thought fit to put into the box the then Prime Minister of the State, Girdat Singh, who was concerned in nearly all the correspondence, which took place in regard to the loan, and who must have known all the details of the same. If, however, the defence did not succeed in establishing the authority in fact, they hoped to establish the authority by estoppel. Their case was that Sodi Harnam Singh came to Bombay on the 16th August, and that he was introduced by Mr. Tellery to Messrs. William Watson and Company the next day, where he continually attended with Mr. Tellery. On the 31st August he went with Mr. Randle and Mr. Tellery to the Chartered Bank and from there to the Bank of Bombay to get the notes from the Bank. The notes were not given that day though monies were paid and the receipt for the amount was given. It was a matter of considerable time to endorse as many as 600 notes, and on the next day the same three gentlemen went to the Bank where the Government paper was delivered to Sodi Harnam Singh in the presence of Mr. Tellery and Mr. Randle. After they left the Bank they went to the office of Messrs Watson and Co, where the notes were endorsed over first of all to Sodi Harnam Singh to whom they had been endorsed by the Bank. He endorsed them to Mr. Tellery, and the latter re-endorsed them to Messrs Watson and Co. The defence hoped to prove that these endorsements were made by Sodi Harnam Singh when Mr. Tellery was sitting at the same table in the office of Messrs Watson and Co. They also hoped to prove the statement which was referred to in the cross-examination of Sodi Harnam Singh, and which had been made by Mr. Tellery in the presence of Sodi Harnam Singh to the manager of Messrs Watson and Co. in their office, that he was going to endorse the whole of the 21 lakhs notes to Messrs Watson and Co. because he was going to raise further money on that paper for the Maharajah. They also hoped to prove by further evidence that Messrs Watson and Co by an arrangement between them and Mr. Tellery agreed only to advance 17 lakhs as security for £90,000. When Messrs Watson and Co. found that Mr. Tellery had the whole of the 21 lakhs endorsed over to him and that he said that he was going to endorse the whole of it to Messrs Watson and Co. for the purpose of raising further sums for the Maharaja, and when he said so in the presence of Sodi Harnam Singh, who raised no objection to the statement, Messrs. Watson & Co. naturally thought that Mr. Tellery had the authority from the Maharaja to do what he said, and accordingly at that very time Mr. Tellery was informed in the presence of Sodi Harnam Singh that he could have further amounts when he wanted at one per cent. above the Bank rates. If Sodi Harnam Singh was the person who came down clothed with the apparent authority to receive the whole of the Government paper and endorse it to Mr. Tellery, and then Mr. Tellery should make the statement in the presence of Sodi Harnam Singh, their submission was that that would be enough to raise an estoppel. Sodi Harnam Singh certainly had authority to endorse the whole of the 20 lakhs to Mr. Tellery, and if they allowed a man to receive Government paper and to dispose of the legal interest in the whole of that Government paper, surely they naturally held him out as their general agent in regard to that Government paper. Supposing his lordship were to hold that that was not sufficient to raise an estoppel, then the defendants would still claim to hold those notes as holding them in good faith, and they were entitled to hold them unless his lordship found as a fact that Messrs. Watson & Co. knew that Mr. Tellery had no authority to make the endorsement. Their case was that there was absolutely no hypothesis on which the action of Messrs. Watson & Co. in taking those notes and advancing money could be explained except that Mr. Tellery had authority to deposit the notes and raise money upon them.

Mr. Raikes, continuing, said he was informed that there was a further balance due to defendants after the notes were given. The learned counsel said his attention was just now drawn to the fact though there was a slight reference to it in the twenty-second para of the written statement, which had escaped his notice. No doubt a mistake had been made in drawing up of the written statement, which the learned counsel asked to be allowed to amend. He was not responsible for the mistake but it amounted to a substantial amount in favour of the defendants.

Mr. Lowndes said he had put in his account, and it was too late for his learned friend to attempt to add to the plaintiffs' claim.

Mr. Raikes said that was the case for the defendants, and it was only right the defendants should be allowed to claim all that they had advanced against the Government paper. The defendants were bona fide holders of the Government paper as against Tellery, and they had a right to all that they had advanced. Tellery made no objection at all to the account.

Mr. Lowndes urged that defendants might claim what they thought just against Tellery, but they could not at this stage, as against the state, ask to be allowed to add to their written statement and claim a further amount against Patiala. Defendants now wanted to allege another agreement with Tellery, and they were not able even now to specify the amount. The general lien, if any, was against Tellery, but defendants could not now plead it against the State.

Mr. Raikes, in reply, said defendants allowed this further sum to be drawn on Tellery, telling them that it was required for the Maharaj. If it was an honest mistake, his lordship would see that the authorities would allow the amendment to be made.

His lordship said no allegation had been made regarding this further sum; and he would like counsel to cite some authorities to him.

Mr. Raikes said he would do so at another sitting. He admitted it was a grave mistake on their part, but it was an honest mistake, and they should not be made to suffer for it. As to the rest of the points that arose in the case, the learned counsel did not dispute that the Maharaja was a live prince as understood by the man in the street, but whether he was a native prince in India within the meaning of the statute, was another point. Messrs. Watson refused to deal with the Maharaja, and they left it to Tellery to make any arrangements with the Maharaja, he liked, and they lent the money to Tellery on the security of the Government paper. They did not know the nature of the arrangements Tellery made with the Maharaja, and did not think the Maharaja knew the arrangements Tellery had made with them. They believed Tellery had been authorised to draw the monies on the security of the Government paper. The defendants case was that being bound to Tellery, he was displeased with them for what information they gave to Mr. Biddulph; and they therefore could not give any more.

Mr. Lowndes complained he did not know what the learned friend's case was on certain issues, and yet he was expected to cross-examine the witnesses before the case closed.

Mr. Raikes said he was ready to give any information Mr. Lowndes wanted. He was ready to do anything his lordship liked. The learned counsel then spoke at some length upon the issues already framed.

Mr. Charles Edward Randle, examined by Mr. Raikes, said he was at present manager of Messrs. Watson and Co., and had been so for three years and a half. Mr. Pfeiderer attented to this matter on all he went home. Witness knew of the loans made to the Maharaja through Mr. Tellery. The loans could not be made direct to the Maharaja, Witness remembered Sodhi Harnam Singh coming down to Bombay in August 1898. He saw him in his office on 17th August. He was brought to the office by Mr. Tellery and introduced to Mr. Carroll in witness's presence. He was said to have come down for the handing over of the Government paper, There was a memorandum agreement about the securities, but it had been mislaid, Witness had handed it to Mr. Pfeiderer. There was a copy made of it, and it was initialled by Mr. Tellery. (The paper was produced).

To Mr. Lowndes: The paper was stamped with an eight anna stamp.

Mr. Lowndes said the document was not properly stamped and could not go in. It now appeared to have related to a pledge—not a mortgage. It was not a mortgage deed at all.

Mr. Raikes said his lordship not to shut out the document. Defendants would pay any penalty.

His lordship reserved his decision, and the court adjourned.

AFFAIRS OF BILASPUR STATE.

THE RAJA DEPOSED.

THE affairs of the Bilaspur State have now for a prolonged period been the subject of anxiety to the Government. The administration since the end of 1898, when the Raja dismissed his Council have shown increasing signs of deterioration. It is impossible to acquit the Raja of responsibility for this. His repeated absences from the State, his capricious dealing with his Ministers, and his choice of courtiers and associates have been quite incompatible with a well-ordered administration. To the warning that he should not leave the State without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the Hill States, no attention whatever was paid, and the Raja continued to absent himself at frequent intervals and to incur expenditure out of all proportion to his income. Finally, in May, 1901, the fiscal measures adopted by the Raja to replenish his empty treasury led to riot, which necessitated the despatch to Bilaspur of a guard of British police. Towards the end of that year the reluctant conclusion was arrived at that the Raja had shown himself for the time unfitted to rule unassisted. He was, therefore, called upon to consent to certain conditions, of which one was that he should nominate a Wazir, to be approved by the Superintendent of the Hill States, who should not be overruled on any matter of importance without the concurrence of the Superintendent. Another was that he should not leave the State without permission. After some demur the Raja accepted these conditions and intimated the appointment of Lala Hari Chand Chopra, a retired Tahsildar as Wazir. This selection did not at first commend itself to Government, but, on further representations by the Raja, sanction was finally accorded to the appointment on probation for one year. On the conclusion of these negotiations, the Raja obtained permission to absent himself from the State on a two months' tour in India. At the expiration of that period he betook himself to Benares, and has not since returned to the State. From Benares, also, he submitted a representation, deliberately repudiating his acceptance of the conditions imposed on him, and suggesting that Hari Chand was not his nominee, but the nominee of Government. In these circumstances no alternative was left but to adopt the course of which the Raja had already had warning, namely, to deprive him for the time being of his powers as a Ruling Chief and to appoint a Government Manager to conduct the administration of the State.

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THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Snell, Political Agent, Third Grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department with effect from the 28th July.

Major H. D. Merewether, Political Agent, Fourth Grade, on return to duty, becomes Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S, acts as Political Agent, Jawhar, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. J. P. Jenkins, on relief by Mr. F. C. Griffith becomes Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I. C. S, acts as Sindhi Translator to Government, pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I.C.S., acts as Colonization Officer in Sind, vice Sardar Muhammad Yakub Sheikh Ismail, C.I.E., pending further orders.

Mr. C. A Beyts, I. C. S., acts as Assistant Commissioner in Sind, pending further orders.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Thana and becomes Member and President of the Local Board of Thana, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., on return to duty, becomes Assistant Collector, Thana.

The following appointments are made vice Mr. A. Prideaux, pending further orders :—Mr. F. H. Caldecott to act as Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue. Mr. A. Regnand to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Mr. W. F. Jardine, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed to return to duty before the expiry of his leave.

Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. H. L. Cross becomes Fifth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind, and is transferred permanently to the Presidency Proper, taking rank in the Fifth Grade of Deputy Collectors next below Mr. R. P. Bengiri.

The Reverend H. T. S. Fountree, Chaplain of Colaba, is allowed privilege leave for two months and two days from the 12th September 1903, in combination with furlough for three months and twenty-eight days.

Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I. C. S., reverted as Supernumerary Assistant Collector with effect from the 12th June.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., retains charge of the post of Superintendent of Ethnography for the Bombay Presidency during his deputation to Calcutta as officiating Director of General Statistics.

A DISAPPOINTED RAJA.

ALLEGED MATRIMONIAL FRAUD.

MOULVIE BUZLAL KARIM, Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, on Monday had before him the case in which two natives were charged with cheating Raja Padmanand Singh, Bahadur of Benelli, out of Rs. 5,000 advanced by him in consideration of his marriage with a girl, who is said to be one of the accused and sister of the other under circumstances already reported. It will be remembered that the Raja, who has quarrelled with his present wife opened negotiations with the accused, who it is alleged had arranged to give the girl in question in marriage with him. For this purpose the Raja had given the accused Rs. 5,000. It transpired in evidence yesterday, that the accused afterwards not only refused to give the girl in marriage to the Raja, but also declined to return the money to him. A native Kaliaghat (astrologer) who was examined yesterday stated that he found no impediments against the proposed marriage. He had written up the marriage contract at Kaliyghat were Rs. 700 were first given to the accused. Two or three days after he balance Rs. 4,300 was given to the accused. No marriage arrangements could be broken after the performance of the ceremonials of sithanto and bogtan. These ceremonies had been performed at Kaliaghat in the present case. The former wives of the Raja were of a higher caste than the girl in question. There could be no bar to the marriage of the girl with the Raja.

The Magistrate then recorded the statements of the accused :—The first accused while admitting the receipt of the money denied having cheated the Raja. He said that his reasons for not having married the girl to the Raja were that the latter was not physically fit for marriage. He had received Rs. 3,000 as his share of the money from the Raja, while Rs. 2,000 was paid to another man. He had suggested to the latter to return the money and he also decided to return his share of Rs. 3,000. He had not since seen the other man, hence he had not been able to return the money to the Raja. The second accused on being questioned by the Magistrate also denied having cheated the Raja. He had been in company with the first accused, his uncle, during the transaction in which he however took no part. The girl in question was his sister. She was now married to another person.

The Magistrate then framed charges under Sections 420 and 403 I. P. C. against the accused who pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned for evidence of the Raja to the 19th instant. Baba Ashutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor of Alipur, and Babu Behary Lall Chunder conducted the case for the prosecution, while the accused were represented by Baba M. N. Dutt.

A RAILWAY DISASTER AVERTED.

A VERY serious disaster to the Down Raichore Mail, between Wangni and Narel, of the 1st instant was averted by the alertness and prompt action of Guard Kubes who, experiencing a difference in the running, sound, and speed, and seeing ballast thrown up and sparks about the middle of the train, applied the automatic brake. When the train came to a stand, he walked up and, at the Madras and G. I. P. joint stock bogie composite, discovered one hanger of the cradle spring completely severed from the spring, the other twisted and bent to breaking-point; the cradle spring was resting, full weight, loosely on the side tiered, one iron rod trailing beneath one wheel, the gas cylinder damaged and gas escaping.

It is not difficult to imagine the resultant effects the tie-rod which bore the cradle spring had given way under the weight, when probably it would have fallen under the wheels and a derailment followed with terrible distruction, considering the speed of the train. The jolting, jumping of the carriage, and the ballast flying about placed occupants in an unenviable and dangerous position. The alarum glass was broken and the button pressed but, as the connection only covered the Madras carriages, it was unless red blankets were being hung outside windows, but these were indistinguishable owing to darkness and heavy rain; some shouted themselves hoarse to no effect, one passenger was in the act of getting on to the buffer rods to pull the vacuum pipe asunder to stop the train. Fortunately he had no time to do so as the train came to a stand, other-wise the results to himself may have been disastrous. It is an unenviable predicament to be in with no communication between passengers and guard in similar or other circumstances, for one cannot tell what may not give way and bring about disaster. On this occasion the G. I. P. Company are indebted to the guard for saving them from public censure and heavy damages.—"Railway Times."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadry, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	2	11
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	1	0

M. A. P. IN SOCIETY.

"JIMMY WHISTLER" dead—there is something apparently very incongruous in the words. That active, feverish, unquiet, turbulent spirit in the cold embrace of the eternal silence seems something like an impossibility; one of those events which you do not for a long time find yourself able to realise. But so it is. Down there in a walk by the river—in a house which even in its exterior bears trace of his taste and of his eccentricity—not more than two minutes from the desk at which I write—the great artist lies dead; and he will trouble the peace of no one any more, and his own throbbing heart can no longer be stirred to rage or pain or joy.

One of the many stories told of Whistler is that when somebody spoke to him of a lovely sunset, he replied that Nature was looking up. It was one of his favourite fantasies that art could teach Nature the true collocation and the higher drama of thing. His own person and apearance were, however, a living, startling proof of how dramatic Nature can be when she likes, for there never was mortal frame which seemed more admirably suited for the soul within. Everithing about the man shouted aloud that he was artistic, eccentric, pugnacious, brilliant, a genius quite apart from and above his fellowmen. Picture to yourself a tiny little man with a slight figure, then add a face which seemed inabsolute proportion and likeness to the body—that is to say, a face that was long, thin, hatchet-shaped; and surround all this with a mass of curling heir, black as night during most of his life, and you have some idea of what Whistler looked like. All this was dramatic enough, but Nature was not even yet satisfied. At an early age she whitened one beautiful little lock in the middle of his forehead—that lock which in Ireland we call the cowslic—and from out this mass, then, of curling, thick black hair there show this brilliant white lock. The mouth was full and strong and perhaps even a little cruel in its scorn.

Whistler knew how dramatic he looked, and he always dressed in a manner which brought out the peculiarities and beauties of his face and figure. The tremendous face, with its weirdness, its brilliancy of colour, its darkness of hair, and flashing of dark eyes, was made more effective in all its points by clothing of sombre black, and by a peculiarly-shaped tall hat, broad in brim, lofty in height. He looked like some black fairy or gnome, or, shall I say, like Puck transformed into a daring genius, and he was accordingly a man who could not appear in any assembly of human beings in the world without immediately attracting the attention of everybody.

The man somewhat overshadowed the artist. I am unable to speak of what he was in his art, but those in whose judgdment I have confidence unhesitatingly place him as the greatest painter of his time. Certainly there is no painter who has such rapid and enthusiastic followers; and I suppose I may also say there is no painter who has so profoundly influenced the art of his generation. But there was a certain tendency to pick quarrels, to write biting thing, to make war on other schools and other men, which gave Whistler the dangerous and disastrous reputation of a litigious, aggressive, quarrelsome person. He may have been right or he may have been wrong in his quarrel, the world does not stop to think; it only just passes a quarrelsome man by; gives him a wide berth; and, in short, is prejudiced against him. His friends feeling this—I among the rest—used to remonstrate with him for his readiness to enter into the lists with all oponents, whether big or little; but remonstrance was in vain; it was the nature of the man, and he couldn't overcome it. In addition it must be acknowledged that he had so brilliant and so biting a pen that it would have been cruel to the world, while merciful to him, notto have allowed it free play.

There can be little doubt that if Whistler had devoted himself to literature, he would have made perhaps as great a name for himself as he did in art. I never heard a more beautiful piece of speech than some passages in his famous Ten o'Clock. Everybody knows the history of that characteristic enterprise. Whistler announced that he would give a little lecture and he selected ten o'clock at night as the proper time for its deliverance; hence came its title. He was always doing something like this; underneath it all there seemed a certain uneasy desire to be always occupied in startling and shocking the public, and perhaps this helped to obscure the genius and fame of the man. But if his apostles be right, his works will ever secure the attention of the world, and that fame which he was always so fretting and fuming to create will come to him unbidden; solid, enduring, for many centuries after his fiery spirit has sped. There is a tragic lesson in such a life; the lesson of the futility of fuss and worry and irritability when Nature has bestowed gigantic gifts which will make immortality secure. But men will live their fretful hour, and will fill it with their raucous cries and, after all, it is not what comes after we are dead that moves us while we live.

An artist friend who knew Mr. Whistler intimately sends me the following notes: It would serve no good purpose to repeat the biographical details with which the Press is flooded, but here are some anecdotes which, familiar enough to painters, perhaps are not so to the general public. Nearly all Whistlerian anecdotes reveal the cynical and affected side of his nature, but Whistler could be kind on occasion. A struggling French artist, despised and rejected by his own country, found in him a true friend, and M. Alphonse Legros, late Slade Professor of Art, does not forget that it was Whistler who found him in dire distress in Paris, brought him to England, and aided materially in getting him recognised.

Mr. Arthur Severn has some good stories of the famous Whistler v. Ruskin libel action, in which, as the husband of Ruskin's ward, Mr. Severn was intimately concerned. Whistler was undergoing cross-examination, and one of the offending Nocturnes was passed round for the inspection of judge and jury. In its transit, watched by Whistler with visible anguish, it came partially out of its frame, and finally was handed up to the plaintiff in a very dishevelled condition. 'Is that your work, Mr. Whistler?' demanded leading counsel for the defence (Mr. Holker, Q.C., afterwards Baron Holker). 'If so' replied Whistler, screwing his monocle still more firmly into his eye, 'it certainly was my work, but I am not sure that it in now.' The retort, and particularly its delivery, convulsed the Court, but probaly few appreciate the true inwardness of the remark, which lay in the fact that Whistler extended the colour scheme to the frame, and the picture out of the fame was in a sense unrecognisable.

As an example of what he considered good painting Ruskin had sent a magnificent Titian, which was duly exhibited in Court. A young barrister, a great admirer of Ruskin's caught sight of it and exclaimed to a friend. Of course, Ruskin's right. Look at that thing. Call that painting! Whistler hasn't a leg to stand on. He mistook the Titian for a Nocturne.

Ruskin's insinuation that Whistler painted carelessly was scarcely justifiable, for he took the infinite pains of genius. At one time Mr. Severn and his brother had rooms in Westminster, and Whistler made use of them to paint one of his river scenes. He would plant himself at the window and gaze fixedly at the particular spot he was engaged upon Then, after about a quarter of an hour, he would mix his paints, and you would think he was going to begin, but the paint dried as he continued his intent gaze, and perhaps it would be forty minutes before a stroke was made. But that stroke was never altered. Mr. Severn's brother had a brand new carpet, of which he was very proud, and to his great annoyance Whistler always let the picture propped up against the leg of the dining-table, whence it was invariably knocked down. Confound the fellow!' Mr. Severn's brother used to growl; 'he's spoiling my new carpet.' But Whistler had no sympathy for the Kidderminster.

All those who have enjoyed the brilliant work done by Mrs. Emily Crawford in the "Daily News," writes my Paris correspondent, will regret to hear that she is very shortly to retire from the post of Paris correspondent to that paper. For over thirty years has Mrs. Crowford—in conjuction with her husband, and then with her son—been actively employed in that capacity, and so it is only natural that she should now consider herself entitled to perfect rest and freedom. Of course, in Paris, she has known everyone worth knowing, and seen everything worth seeing. At every official function one beheld her chatting vivaciously with distinguished personages, and they, in their turn, spoke freely, knowing that Mrs. Crawford would never betray confidences. When the King arrived in Paris there was thes "Dayly News" correspondent at her post, on the platform, an interesting and a dignified figure, with white hair and a highly intellectual face. True, she carried a stick—but intellectually she was as alert as ever. Every official in Paris, high and low, knows Mrs. Crawford, and whereas other correspondents often experience difficulty in acquiring information or obtaining a good view of important ceremonies, she has never once met with a rebuff.

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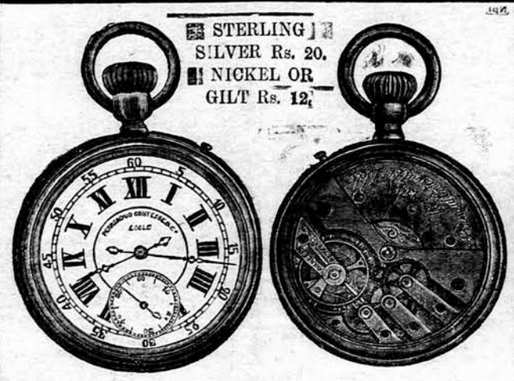
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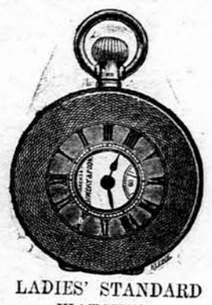
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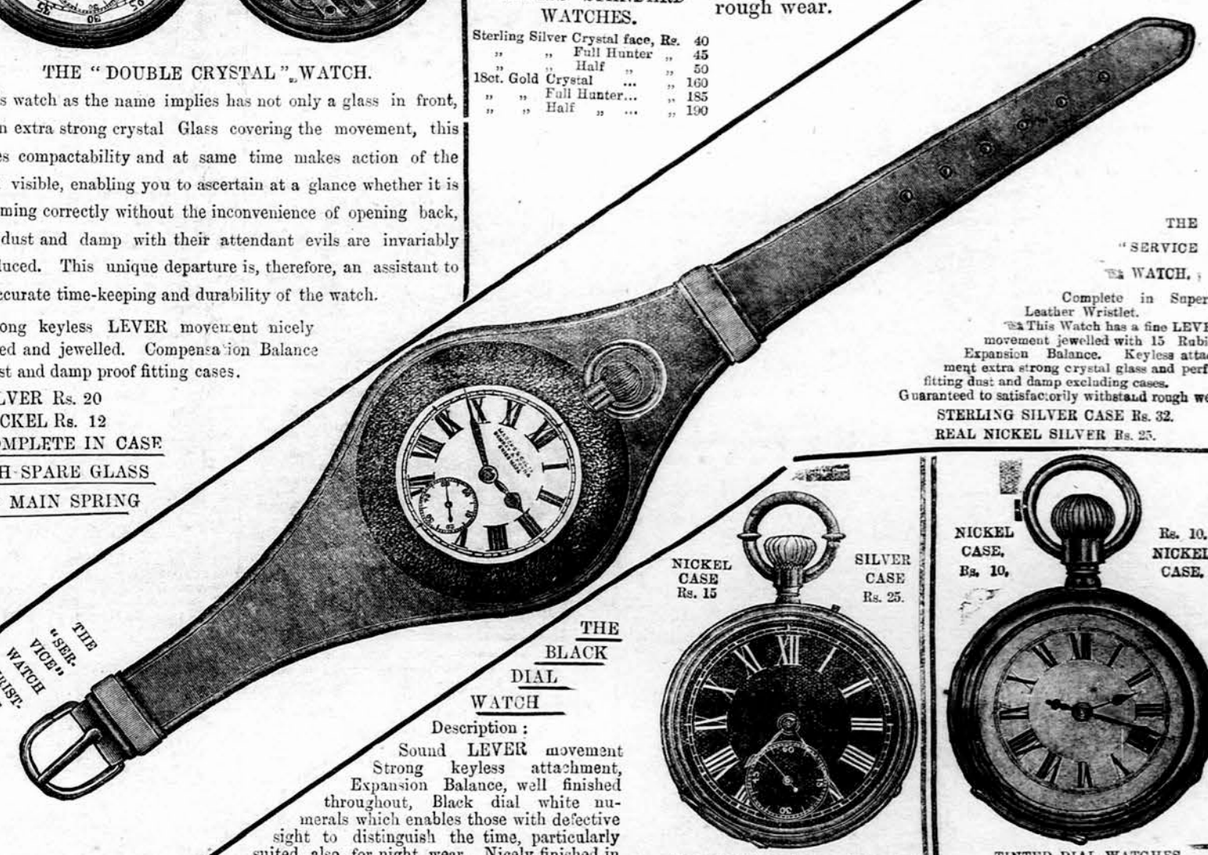
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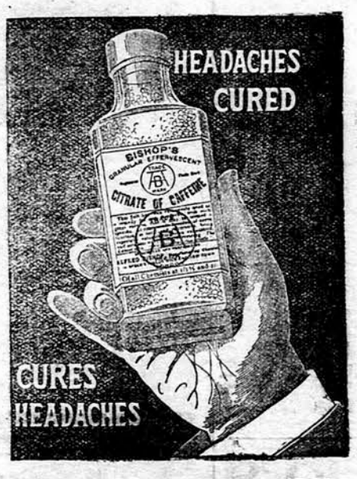

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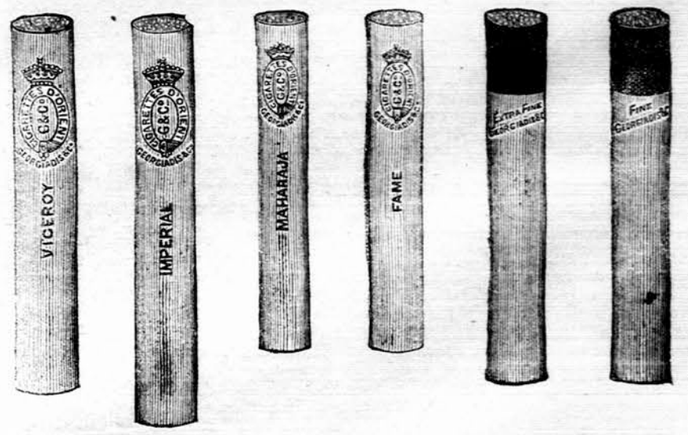

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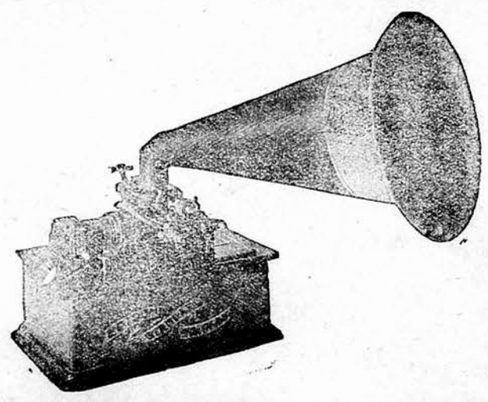

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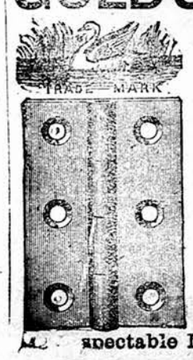

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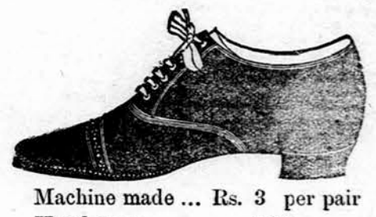

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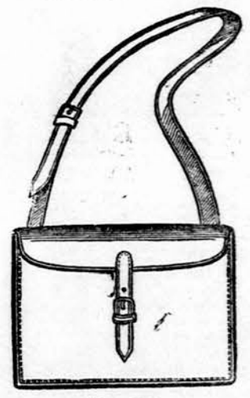

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